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PONOMAREV: IMPERIALISM'S CRUSADE DOOMED

LD201804 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Prague August 20 TASS -- The countries of the socialist community are doing everything possible and necessary in the present-day situation, which is very dangerous and tense, to rid mankind of world wars, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, says in the latest issue of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA (WORLD MARXIST REVIEW).

The author characterises as a graphic manifestation of the socialist countries' policy of peace the recent economic summit of the CMEA member countries, which countered the monstrous war programs and aggressive policy of imperialism with a program of peaceful economic development for decades to come. In this way they demonstrated to the whole world their confidence of their own forces and of the superiority of socialism as a social system, of the inevitable victory of its humanistic ideals and of its striving to avert nuclear catastrophe, the article points out. This main result of the summit stands in sharp contrast with the results of the London meeting of the capitalist "seven" and the actions of NATO.

The principled and consistent line of the socialist countries in resolutely upholding the foundations of international security, their legitimate interests on the world scene and their revolutionary achievements are prompted by both the objective situation at the present stage and by the character of the challenge posed to socialism by the U.S. ruling elite, Boris Ponomarev says. The "crusade" announced by Reagan two years ago is not just empty words but a reflection of actual policy, of a course of confrontation and escalation of the arms race.

The USA has gone over from planning measures to achieve military superiority to practical actions to carry out arms buildup programs, the author says. The beginning of the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe is an important but far from only component of the policy which is actually equivalent to speedy material preparations for a world war. Cynical intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign countries and attempts to strangle the revolutionary and liberation movements with sanctions, blockades and intervention, constitute tools of the imperial strategy of Washington.

The USA, the article continues to say, has torpedoed many treaties of basic importance signed with the USSR, including the SALT-2 accord. No manoeuvres and verbal acrobatics of U.S. delegates can conceal the fact that they do not want to assume any obligations restricting the arms race or banning the first use of nuclear weapons or the use of force in general in international relations.

Our class enemy, Boris Ponomarev says, is well aware that the main obstacle in the way of its reactionary schemes is socialism, the socialist community, and for this reason any attempt to undermine real socialism and to divide socialist countries and to set them at loggerheads with one another -- an old and well-known ploy -- is assuming ever more sophisticated and brazen forms.

Solidarity and mutual support among fraternal socialist countries and socialist internationalism constitute an immense material force of present-day progress. The correct and full use of this force, Boris Ponomarev stresses, is dooming the latest "crusade" of imperialism to failure, as often was the case in the past.

The USSR and other socialist countries, the article says, are firmly retaining the initiative and the prestige of socialism in world affairs is very high.

During the recent months Moscow and other capitals of the socialist community have been visited by statesmen form all over the world, including some of the U.S. allies (West Germany, Italy, Britain, Spain, France and Australia), neutral and nonaligned countries, representing both ruling and opposition parties. This testifies to the awareness of leaders in many Western countries that no major international problem can be resolved without respect for the legitimate interests of socialist countries.

The CPSU and its leaders are convinced of the possibility to stop imperialism in its attempts to resolve the historical dispute with socialism through nuclear war and to foil that sinister conspiracy against mankind by the joint efforts of the countries of the socialist community, other peace-loving states and all the peoples of the world, Boris Ponomarev says in conclusion.

IZVESTIYA TRACES DEVELOPMENT OF CRUISE MISSILE

PM211000 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Larionov article: "The Pentagon's Monstrous Creation. U.S. Cruise Missiles Are Another Channel for the Arms Race"]

[Text] An increasingly sinister role is being assumed by the American long-range cruise missiles in the U.S. Administration's efforts to undermine the strategic equilibrium and attain nuclear superiority over the USSR. Since 1982 the Pentagon has been arming its strategic combers with air-launched crusie missiles. In November 1983 it started deploying ground-launched cruise missiles in West European countries. And in the middle of 1984 it began arming submarines and surface ships with sea-launched cruise missles. The Pentagon has tested a Tomahawk sea-launched cruise missile armed for the first time with a combat nose cone. The U.S. military department intends to acquire more than 12,000 cruise missiles of all types.

What is the American cruise missile? It is a modern version of the V-1 rocket, which fascist Germany used to bomb London during World War II. Unlike the ballistic missile, whose nose cone is launched beyond the atmosphere and flies on to its target at supersonic speed along a ballistic trajectory, the cruise missile makes its entire flight within the atmosphere, at relatively low altitude, and at either subsonic or supersonic speed.

The United States started developing cruise missiles immediately after the end of World War II. Former Nazi rocket engineers participated directly in this work, especially General Dornberger, one of the leaders of Hitler's rocket center at Peenemuende. During the fifties the United States developed air- and ground-launched versions of these missiles with a firing range of between several hundred and several thousand kilometers. The latter were immediately deployed in West European countries, posing a threat to the USSR and its allies. Later on, only individual aircraft-launched versions of these missiles were retained in the American arsenal. At that time they could not rival ballistic missiles in terms of range, accuracy, and other technical specifications.

During the seventies, however, the Pentagon rapidly found its bearings among the achievements of scientific and technical progress and again showed great interest in this type of weapons. The theoretical opportunity emerged to develop a new generation of cruise missiles -- small in size, accurately targetable, and capable of delivering to targets nuclear charges possessing great destructive capacity.

However, by the seventies the United States already possessed many hundreds of strategic delivery vehicles -- ICBM's, SLBM's, and strategic bombers capable of carrying thousands of nuclear charges simultaneously. These were supplemented by hundreds of forward-based nuclear delivery vehicles sited right next to the borders of the socialist community countries of Europe.

Why then, given the existence of the mighty strategic "triad" and the nuclear means in Europe, did the Pentagon need another -- the fourth -- element of strategic arms? The answer to this question can be found in the numerous bellicose statements by American generals. The U.S. strategists literally went into raptures, extolling the "positive" aspects of the new weapons system. Cruise missiles, they claimed, could have just as "revolutionizing" an impact on methods of warfare as the first atom bomb.

The Pentagon saw the development of the new offensive weapons as a way to acquire additional strategic potential and gain wide opportunities to deliver preemptive nuclear strikes against strategic targets on the territory of the USSR and the other socialist countries, especially targets like concrete-hardened ICBM silos, control centers, ammunition dumps, airfields, and so on. "This is the most important program from the viewpoint of its potential capabilities," W. Clements, U.S. deputy secretary of defense at the time, declared.

The American military were also attracted by the relatively low costs of producing cruise missiles. Constantly calculating the cost of its efforts to destroy human life, the Pentagon made a positive assessment of the new weapons from this viewpoint, too.

Defending their beloved creation, the Penagon strategists like to philosophize to the effect that the cruise missile is, in their view, a means of ensuring strategic stability in the world and reducing the likelihood of the outbreak of nuclear war. The actual facts, however, show the exact opposite.

Cruise missiles — in the versions conceived and implemented in the United States -- are clearly a means of aggression. They are given the capability to fly at extremely low altitude (less than 100 meters) hugging the terrain. The missile's flight path can be selected with a view to bypassing areas where air defense facilities are deployed. This is done in order to make it more difficult to detect cruise missiles by radar and enable them to sneak up to their target in secrecy. The surprise element provided by this, coupled with the cruise missile's high accuracy, places these missiles among the means whose primary purpose is to deliver preemptive nuclear strikes against important strategic targets.

The risk of the outbreak of nuclear war increases considerably with the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles. One of the reasons why is that cruise missiles can be armed with more or less powerful nuclear or non-nuclear charges. They can strike at long and short range and can be used for strategic as well as operational and tactical purposes. As a result of this, strategic nuclear weapons acquire, as it were, a broader range of application, and the distinction between strategic and tactical nuclear weapons is erased. This lowers the "nuclear threshold" and makes the use of nuclear weapons more probable.

The American cruise missiles are a danger to all states. Facts which have become public knowledge attest that for the sake of its narrowly selfish interests the United States is prepared to use cruise missiles even against its own allies. So what can be said about other countries which may find themselves within range of the U.S. cruise missiles? A threat to neutral countries also arises. There can be no doubt at all that U.S. cruise missiles launched against targets in the USSR or other socialist countries will most directly violate the airspace of neutral countries, with all the extremely negative consequences this entails for their security.

By deploying cruise missiles, the United States is undermining the process of nuclear arms limitation, a fact to which the USSR has repeatedly drawn the U.S. Administration's attention.

During the talks which were held earlier, the Soviet Union proposed to ban all types of long-range cruise missiles or, if the United States was not prepared to do so, to limit them as much as possible. The United States, however, did everything to clear the way for it to acquire this type of weapon. Throughout the SALT II talks it stubbornly opposed a ban on cruise missiles, and hastened to declare void the protocol to the SALT II treaty providing for a temporary restriction on cruise missiles soon after it refused altogether to ratify the treaty as a whole.

It is a noteworthy fact that the United States embarked on its cruise missile development programs essentially at the same time as the signing in May 1972 of the first strategic arms limitation accords with the USSR -- SALT I. While positive developments were emerging in relations between the two states and certain steps were emerging in the sphere of military detente, the United States was already laying the foundations for a qualitatively new round of the strategic arms race which would undermine the accords that had been reached in this sphere.

This line emerges even more clearly under the incumbent administration. At the START talks, which were held until the end of 1983, the United States strove to secure for itself the possibility of a virtually unrestricted and totally uncontrolled buildup of all types of cruise missiles, leaving open a channel for directly circumventing any future treaty provisions. It is, after all, well-known that the Pentagon wants to install on cruise missiles alone more nuclear charges than on all its strategic ballistic missiles.

U.S. strategists often make no secret of the fact that the development of the new strategic component is aimed at fanning the arms race. According to Washington's cynical calculations, the appearance of these weapons under conditions of strategic parity will place the Soviet Union in a difficult position.

People in Washington, however, forget the simple truth: In the nuclear age the desire to acquire unilateral strategic superiority inevitably results in damage to one's own security. Throughout the postwar years the United States has been trying to overtake the USSR either in ICBM's, or in SLBM's, or in MIRVed missiles. And each time, thanks to the retaliatory measures promptly taken by the Soviet Union, equilibrium has been restored. And the long-range cruise missiles, which are already being tested in the USSR, will be no exception.

At the same time it must be perfectly clear that no one, not even the United States, can gain from an increase in the level of nuclear confrontation. What is needed are effective measures to radically reduce the accumulated arsenals of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union is in favor of such a solution to the question.

RESULTS IN FRIENDSHIP-84 GAMES REPORTED

SK201145 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] At present, large-scale international games, termed Friendship-84, are being held in some socialist countries. In this connection, our station commentator wrote: These interesting games, in which world-famous athletes are participating, are being held in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Cuba, Mongolia, Hungary, Bulgaria, the GDR, and the Soviet Union.

Every [words indistinct] warmly welcomes the athletes who are participating in honest games without the slightest tint of commercialism, abiding by the Olympic spirit.

After the divers and the track and field players perform, boxers, yachtsmen, gymnasts, volleyball players, and swimmers are to participate in the games.

[Word indistinct] of the track and field events -- queen of sports events -- produced excellent results in Prague and Moscow. For example, results of winners in Prague, the capital city of Czechoslovakia, where women players competed for top prizes in track and field events, really exceed those of titleholders of the Los Angeles Olympics in every event. To cite an example, (Brown), U.S. woman silver medalist of the Los Angeles games, barely ranks sixth. (Claudia Ros), FRG woman titleholder of the 23d Olympic Games, holds seventh place in shot-putting in Prague. After the game, she said: I am pleased to be able to take part in games in Czechoslovakia in order to gain experience in competing with the strongest shot-putters in the world.

By the way, Soviet player (Natalia Lesovskaya), world titleholder won in this event.

With regard to discus throwing, GDR athlete (Irina Vichinskiy) scored distinguished results. She threw the discus a distance of 73 meters and 36 centimeters. This is a new world record. But the Los Angeles titleholder threw the discus 65 meters and 36 centimeters.

Men's track and field events in Moscow also attracted interest. For example, Polish athlete (Bogoslav Maminskiy), former world titleholder, was victorious in the 3,000-meter hurdle race.

In the javelin throwing event, there was no one who could be compared to GDR athlete (Ugehon), world record holder. What should be noted at this point is the fact that he was the first player in history to throw the javelin more than 100 meters.

Numerous spectators watched the performance of the most competent players in pole vault with interest. Soviet athlete (Konstantin Volpov) vaulted over the height of 5 meters and (?80) centimeters. This also far exceeds the record of the Los Angeles Olympics titleholder.

The Friendship-84 games are attracting people's attention not only because of the high fighting spirit but also because of the spirit itself that dominates the entire games.

Swedish track and field coach (Ola Dis) said: The days I have spent in Moscow have really been good. We have been deeply moved by the peaceful atmosphere of the city, which has a firm conviction in the future and is widely and kindly opening its bosom to the guests. It is difficult for a man who has first faced such a peaceful city to express his emotion. Moscow has created the yardstick of kindness which (?would be hoped for by) those who want to know more about the lives of the Soviet people and to meet foreign friends. This is more important than any records.

SURGUCHEV COMMENTS ON DETENTE, U.S. BASE IN CUBA

LD181203 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Let us now proceed to the international part of our program. Our review of listeners' letters is today conducted by international affairs journalist Igor Surguchev. Over to you, Igor Olegovich:

The writers of many letters we have received are worried about the fundamental problems mankind is confronted with today. These are the prospects of maintaining peace on earth, the revival of the international situation, the limitation and halting of the arms race, the nuclear arms race above all, and a return to normal constructive relations between states with differing social systems. Our listeners quite justifiably link the resolution of these problems, which corresponds to the aspirations and vital interests of all peoples, with the policy of the relaxation of international tension, which bore substantial fruits in the seventies. The most reactionary circles of world imperialism, led by the United States, are now trying to bury this with all their might.

Comrade (Reznik) from near Moscow, for example, asks whether one can assume that in 1985 there will again be detente in relations between East and West and how this can be achieved. Of course it is impossible to predict exactly in what year the policy of detente will again become dominant in international affairs. However there is no doubt that the future depends on this. Only this sensible course -- based on the peaceful political settlement of disputes, equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation, strict respect for the sovereignty and independence of all states -- can ensure the maintenance of peace in our world and avert nuclear catastrophe. This is why a return to detente is advocated not only by the USSR and the other countries of socialism, as well as the developing countries, but also by all peace-loving mankind. These forces are capable of restraining the transatlantic militarists and their followers in Western countries.

Moreover, it is already clear to many in the West that there is no future for Washington's attempts, with its NATO allies, to achieve military superiority over the socialist community and bring it to its knees with the aid of all kinds of economic embargoes and boycotts, and this will become increasingly obvious in time. The policy of detente developed deep roots and the crusaders from the banks of the Potomac will not be able to destroy it, since it represents the only alternative to propelling mankind into the nuclear abyss.

Comrade (Uliskov) from Tajikistan asks about the situation related to eliminating the U.S. military base of Guantanamo on Cuba. As early as the start of this century, this base was handed over to the United States on lease by the republic's pro-American government then in power. After the victory of the revolution on Cuba, its government immediately raised with Washington the question of closing the base, which represents a colonial enclave on the territory of the island of freedom.

However, the United States refused point-blank to meet the fair demands of the Cuban Government to eliminate it, alluding to the fact that the lease period for the base does not expire until 1990.

The present American Administration, which is pursuing a policy of extreme hostility towards socialist Cuba, is naturally not showing the least readiness to solve this problem with consideration for the lawful position of Cuba and on the basis of a recognition of the sovereignty of its government over all the country's territory.

Adhering to the principle of a peaceful solution of contentious issues, the Cuban Government expects that in 6 years' time, when the lease period for the Guantanamo base expires, this area, which is to all intents and purposes occupied by the United States and covers 110 square kilometers, will be returned to Cuba.

LAWYERS ASSOCIATION CONCERNED AT PRC-SRV CONFLICT

PM161457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Aug Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent V. Antonov dispatch: "Belgium: Concern at Incidents"]

[Text] Brussels — The International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) has expressed its concern regarding the alarming development of the situation along the Vietnamese-Chinese border.

A statement issued by the IADL in the Belgian capital notes that serious armed incidents have taken place along the Vietnamese-Chinese border in the last 4 months. As a result of massive artillery bombardment of SRV population centers and extensive military operations, a large number of Vietnamese have been killed and considerable material damage caused to Vietnam itself.

The IADL has emphasized its commitment to the fundamental principles of internation law, including the settlement of conflicts by peaceful means, the prohibition of the use of force or the threat of force in international relations, and respect for the sovereignty and political independence of states.

U.S. IMPEDES UN'S INDIAN OCEAN COMMITTEE WORK

LD210846 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] New York August 21 TASS — TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

A session of the U.N. special committee on the Indian Ocean opened at the U.N. Headquarters on Monday. The session is to complete preparations for an international conference on drawing up an agreement on turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. In accordance with the decision of the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly, this representative forum is to meet in the capital of Sri Lanka not later than the first half of 1985.

The idea of convocation of the conference is winning still greater recognition in the world, particularly if one takes into account that over a third of mankind live in the region. Uganda became at the session a new, 48th member of the committee. It expressed the desire to take an active part in preparations for the Colombo meeting.

Non-aligned countries and countries of the socialist community insist on the need of turning the vast area of the Indian Ocean and the adjacent coastal states into a peace zone. At all meetings of the committee their representatives consistently advocated adoption of concrete measures that would enable to put into life the basic principles of the U.N. declaration on announcing the Indian Ocean a peace zone. Speaking at the opening of the session, the Sri Lanka delegate called upon its participants to approve the agenda of the conference drafted by non-aligned states.

But as the committee advances to the aim set, the United States and its allies in the aggressive NATO bloc hamper even more actively the convocation of the conference. As is noted in U.N. circles, Washington's negative stand is attributed to its neocolonialist claims with regard to the area of the Indian Ocean which American imperialism regards as a zone of its "vital" interests.

The Pentagon every year builds up its military might in the Indian Ocean, this being ominous evidence of the U.S. course aimed at full subordination of the huge region to its diktat. The work of the current session of the committee takes place against the background of massive escalation of military presence of the United States which has started there modernizing the existing and the construction of new strong points for the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force."

DANGER OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANIPULATION WARNED

LD182214 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] The first conference to review the convention on prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques is due to open in Geneva on 10 September and to last until 21st September. Here is a commentary from our observer Viktor Olin:

It was only recently that people became aware of (?the) ability to modify the natural environment so that this could cause substantial damage or destruction to whole nations. Before that, humanity throughout its history cared exclusively about how to protect themselves against natural calamities and how to get maximum essentials from nature for normal existence. This ability to ruin the natural environment was acquired by humans mainly after nuclear weapons appeared and were built up. Achievements in chemistry, genetics, biology and other sciences have been contributing side effects.

We can judge the disastrous effects of environmental modification techniques from a paper published in Stockholm for the forthcoming conference in Geneva. This report would make a science fiction story if not for the real data it provides: powerful tidal waves that can destroy whole cities, windows in the ozone layer clearing the way for solar radiation, directional hurricanes. All this and more is within human ability today.

As you know the only country that used environmental techniques for military purposes is the United States. Its atomic bombardment of Hiroshima and Nagasaki has claimed the lives of millions of people. The United States also used defoliants and other chemicals in Indochina. As a result vast areas became desert land and genetic defects have crippled not only people of Vietnam but also Americans who fought in that country.

In 1974 the Soviet Union proposed signing an agreement that would ban the use of environmental techniques for military purposes. In 1977 an international convention to this effect was signed. It became one of the most significant achievements of the period of relaxation. More than 40 nations have joined the convention.

Although it is among the few accords that have so far been spared by the Reagan administration, the spirit and letter of this document are at risk. Rejecting the Soviet call to make a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, Washington has been speeding up the development and creation of various mass destruction weapons. Authoritative scientists say that even if an insignificant part of this arsenal is used a so-called nuclear winter will set in on the planet and people will be without warmth and light and consequently without food, shelter and other conditions for existence.

The United States star wars and chemical weapons programs are fraught with no less tragic consequences. For this reason if all nations unanimously back the socialist countries' proposal to renounce the use of nuclear and other weapons this would be a very real contribution to putting into effect the convention banning the use of environmental modification techniques for military purposes.

DRAFT REPUBLICAN ELECTION PLATFORM ASSAILED

Korionov: Hatred of USSR Evident

LD202233 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2015 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow, 21 Aug (TASS) -- The other day the world public received documentary affirmation that the present U.S. Administration does not have the slightest intention of putting its peace-loving words into action, but, on the contrary, would like to continue a course of aggravating international relations. PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korionov wrote about this today commenting on the draft election program of the ruling U.S. Republican Party, presented to its convention, which opened in Dallas yesterday.

The peace-loving phraseology is being cast aside, and a course of preparation for war is being openly proclaimed. The Republican ideologists experience a simple animal hatred for the Soviet Union and for the peoples upholding their freedom and political and economic independence.

The advocates of the American imperialist monopolies, in an attempt to justify the "crusade" against socialism, the observer stresses, dub our country the "Soviet empire," and claim that "today the Soviet Union constitutes the main threat to our democratic institutions." Of course they keep silent about the fact that it is the present administration itself that is waging a total campaign against the vestiges of bourgeois democracy in the United States.

The boundless malice towards the land of the soviets and the states of the socialist community provokes the authors of this document even to risk drawing some kind of "parallel" between the USSR and...the "Nazi Reich." What is this but a cynical mockery of the memory of the 20 million victims which we brought to the altar of victory over Hitlerite fascism?!

More and more countries which do not wish to live according to the American yardstick and are taking the road chosen by their peoples, are becoming a target of threats by American imperialism. They are not only Cuba and Nicaragua, but also the SRV, Syria, Libya and other states upholding independence and sovereignty.

The compilers of the Republican Party program are adopting the pose of "defenders of the rights of man," and declare that they adhere to the Helsinki Final Act and the UN Declaration Human Rights. And this is being affirmed by the representatives of a country whose government has not ratified such major UN conventions as the international pact on economic, social, and cultural rights; the international pact on civil and political rights; the international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, the international convention on ending the crime of apartheid, and punishment for it; the convention on preventing the crime of genocide; the convention on combating traffic in human beings; and others!

The Republican leaders are essentially declaring war on all international organizations which do not wish to toe the American line, Vitaliy Korionov concludes.

All this reveals the predatory snarl of those who intend to keep themselves in power for another term in the United States. Their election program is a program of aggression and war, of ferocious struggle against the forces of democracy and progress in the modern world.

Observers View Platform

LD202103 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 20 Aug 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Igor Charikov]

[Text] American agencies are reporting from Dallas, a city in Texas, on the opening there of the United States' Republican Party's national convention. It is due to do just two things: first, to officially announce its candidates for U.S. President and vice president for the elections this November, and second, to reaffirm the draft of the election platform for the Grand Old Party, as the Republicans love to call themselves. The convention will end on 23 August. However, in the opinion of the following American observers, its results can be confidently predicted even now. What do you think, Boris Vasiliyevich? I will now turn to my colleague sitting here, commentator Boris Andrianov.

[Andrianov] There is no doubt that he who is present has the best view. That is why I will quote from the American newspaper NEWSDAY. It writes directly that the Republican forum in Dallas reminds one of a show, the finale of which is well known to everyone. It has been stated very openly and precisely. Essentially, it has already been decided that Reagan will be confirmed as presidential candidate, and paired with him, George Bush will stand as vice president on 6 November. Those who run the Republican Party, especially representatives of the extreme right circles, have made maximum efforts to ensure that no other candidates have been put forward even in the primaries. One can understand what they feared. In the old days the Republican administrations' reputations did not endear themselves to the American public. Suffice it to recall the scandal of Watergate when the Republican President Nixon was forced to leave the White House in disgrace, and it was only through mutual protection that he did not find himself in the dock. Besides, in the less than 4 years of Reagan's rule, many people from his closest circle have already been mixed up in various kinds of shady affairs. Even the present incumbent of the White House himself was involved in a scandalous exposure, which was given the deserved name of "Reagangate". All this, indeed had a negative affect on the public prestige of the Republicans. Their party bosses decided to put things straight, unleasing a noisy propaganda campaign in order to create an atmosphere of chauvinistic moods in the country. The Olympic Games in Los Angeles, in particular, were used for this purpose. The Washington administration needed a wave of chauvinism not just to poison the minds of the ordinary voters and to make them forget about many vital problems. By expatiating about America's greatness, the bigwigs of the Republican Party are trying to present it as the only monolithic force which, they say, is capable of upholding the country's national interests.

[Charikov] A few days ago the draft election platform of the Republican Party was circulated in Washington. It has already been called the Bible of the latter-day crusaders. To what extent does this description reflect the essence of this election manifesto?

[Andrianov] If one is talking about the foreign policy section of the Republicans' election platform, then it comes out as an all-embracing program of Washington's militaristic activities on a global scale with a sharply expressed anti-Soviet trend. It praises the Reagan administration's aggressive course and openly talks about an intention to shape the same course in the world arena. And this means that the political compass in international affairs will continue to be served by the calls of the present incumbent of the White House for a crusade against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. And against the national liberation movement.

However, there are more and more people in the United States who are becoming extremely alarmed at the White House's reckless aggressive foreign policy, and Reagan, together with his circle, has to pull on the mask of a peacemaker.

But sometimes it slips, as happened on 11 August, for example, when the American President embarked on a provocative escapade while preparing to speak into the microphone. It is well known what an outburst of indignation it caused throughout the world. And now Reagan, as ASSOCIATED PRESS reports, is blaming what happened on the press. Why did it publicize words which he meant as a joke, he is trying to say.

To answer this, one might ask why the White House boss allows himself to joke in such a malicious way? He didn't say -- not even in jest -- when he was voice testing the microphone anything about the United States deciding to renounce its plans about the militarization of outer space. And the reason he didn't is that Reagan won't even allow himself to think about such a thing.

It is not hard to imagine that the Republican convention will be used for open publicity for the incumbent President. The fact of the matter, as political observers are emphasizing, is that the reelection of the White House incumbent for a second term cannot be guaranteed. Confirmation of this could be the fact that more than 25,000 people have come to Dallas especially to take part in an anit-Reagan demonstration during the Republican Party convention.

Position on Africa Hit

LD202057 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] In the United States the Republican Party's political platform has been submitted to the party's election convention in Dallas. Commentary is by Georgiy Tanov:

The document contains just over 100 words about Africa, but this has proved to be quite enough for Reagan's strategists to turn everything upside down. One allegation there says that the Soviet Union, Cuba, and Libya have allegedly unleashed a war in Africa. Where are these three countries fighting and who are they fighting against? There is no answer to that question, but what is known for certain is that the Reagan administration is involved directly or indirectly in all African conflicts and hotbeds of tension. Washington's style is evident in the blockade of Libya, in the heightening of tensions in the Horn of Africa, in the events in Chad, in laying mines in the Red Sea and in the racist crimes and aggression in the African south.

Under the Reagan administration the United States bases in Africa have been expanded and new ones have been built in and near the African Continent. Soon after he took office as President Reagan said of the Afro-Arab region that it wasn't enough to just come and stick in the American flag there, he said the United States had to get a firm foothold under that flag. To this end the Reagan administration completed the establishment of a Central Command which can authorize any actions of the Rapid Deployment Force against about 20 African and Arab nations. The United States nuclear missiles currently installed in the south of Italy can reach not only socialist countries but also almost 10 countries in North and Northeast Africa.

As for Africa's economic prosperity, Reagan's team had very original ideas about that too, they see it as an unlimited export of capitalism to Africa, first of all through the agency of the so-called free markets dominated by American and Western corporations. This course of development fully suits the Reagan administration as it supports, and is supported, by big American monopolies. The monopolies' profits in Africa now run up to almost 40 percent. Another provision in the Republican Party's election platform says that Reagan's party intends to protect the strategic mineral resources of Africa, in other words Washington retains hopes for gaining complete control, including military and political control, over Africa's crucial mineral deposits and raw materials, above all over oil and non-ferrous metals.

The most hypocritical and disgusting phrases in the Republicans' election platform are the ones about the situation in the African south, the document says that the Reagan administration will go on making vigorous efforts for Namibia's independence, but those vigorous efforts have exacted a big price from Namibia and the whole of Africa. Under Reagan all organized anti-racist and liberation forces in the African south were declared terrorists. As for real terrorists, the administration has repeatedly increased its all round aid to them, to South Africa's punitive forces and their subordinates, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and the Mozambique National Resistance groups. Soon after Reagan took office his administration declared South Africa to be a friendly state, for the first time in American history. Never before had the racist leaders of the United States and South Africa linked up so explicitly, so it's only natural that shortly before the Republican convention in Dallas the Pretoria regime intensified racist repression and there was an outburst of racial disturbances in the United States itself. So it's only natural that a Ku Klux Klan leader, Bill Wilkinson, has said that the klan will give all their votes to Reagan.

The election platform of Reagan's party is based entirely on chauvinism, supermanhood and all permissiveness currently heated in the United States. The program, including 120 words about Africa, is based on the hope that the American voters have very vague ideas about their government's real doings abroad.

REPUBLICAN PARTY CONVENTION OPENS IN DALLAS

LD201358 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Dallas, Texas August 20 TASS -- TASS special correspondent N. Setunskiy reports:

The Republican Party opens a convention here today, which will officially endorse its candidates for President and vice-president at the forthcoming presidential elections on November 6 as well as the party's election platform.

The Democratic candidate for the Presidency is already known. He is former Vice-President Walter Mondale. The question of who will represent the Republican Party in the race for the White House has in point of fact also been decided. Supported by right-wing Republicans, the incumbent administration made certain as far back as the primaries that Ronald Reagan would not have any serious rivals. This is why, the newspaper NEWSDAY said, the Dallas convention resembled a play whose denouement was known to everybody in advance. There is no doubt also that the White House will be able to railroad the party's election platform, whose foreign political sections have been made consistent with Reagan's concept of a "crusade" against the Soviet Union, through the convention without any serious debate. The newspaper PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER called the document the bible of the ideologues of the new right.

The Washington administration is going to take advantage of the convention for undisguised publicity for Reagan and his policy. The convention will thus be the Republicans' attempt to win the millions of yet undecided voters over to their side.

With this aim in mind the convention has been masterminded as a pompous "promotion show". Most of the 40-odd planned panegyrics on Reagan will be delivered in the evening so that millions of TV viewers will be able to hear the praise of the White House chief from members of his Cabinet as well as fellow-thinkers in Congress and among the Republican political bosses in the states. The convention, the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES remarked, had been conceived as Reagan's coronation.

The administration's advertisement tricks are explained in many ways by the fact that millions of Americans are extremely alarmed by the reckless foreign policy conducted by the White House which is nudging the world into the nuclear precipice. Many voters have been staggered and outraged by the latest rudely anti-Soviet invective of Reagan who declared during the taping of a regular election-year statement recently that he "just signed legislation which outlaws Russia" and "we begin bombing in five minutes".

Americans are also gravely anxious over signs of a downswing in the U.S. economy. The deficit of the federal budget burdened with astronomical military spending has reached 200 billion dollars. Registered last July were a drop in the index of main economic performance indicators, a decline in orders for manufactures and a fall in retail sales. The rate of unemployment, affecting more than 8.5 million people, has started rising again. The foreign trade deficit swelled dramatically in the year's second quarter.

It is first of all common Americans that have to pay for the administration's economic policy. "Reaganomics", THE NEW YORK TIMES conceded. had made the rich even richer and the poor even poorer. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the number of needy Americans over Reagan's tenure has grown by six million to exceed 35 million.

Numerous anti-Reagan demonstrations these days in Dallas have become an indicator of the attitude of broad masses of Americans to the Republican administration and its head. According to some reports, more than 25,000 people have already arrived to participate in them from all over the United States. A tent camp has been put up here whose inhabitants, according to the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, have arrived to criticize President Reagan's policy which has led to increases in the scope of poverty, unemployment and the number of homeless.

According to press admissions, unprecedented security measures have been adopted in Dallas, which, THE WASHINGTON POST said, could not but shock. The paper said that a two-meter barbed wire fence had been built around the Dallas convention center and that all nearby streets had been blocked. Checkpoints had been set up everywhere. Mounted police who had trained for months to be up to the occasion were partrolling the areas around the building, while leashed sheep-dogs were snuffing about for bombs. Whenever one looked, police were very much in evidence everywhere, armed and ready to act, the paper said.

Petko Comments on Convention

LD202214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] The Republican Party convention opened at Dallas, Texas, today. Our U.S. correspondent Yevgeniy Petko reports:

The U.S. press is sceptically describing the convention of the ruling Republican Party, which has opened at Dallas, as political slapstick which has been rehearsed down to the last detail. It was no coincidence that Dallas was chosen for holding the convention. The Republicans regard Texas as their financial base, a stronghold of conservative voters, and a symbol of the success of private enterprise. Despite the 104-degree heat, the delegates of the Republican Party have converged on Dallas. If they pay several thousand dollars into the funds of the Reagan-Bush election campaign, outsiders can also take part in the convention.

Massive protest demonstrations against the policies of the Reagan administration have been taking place for 2 days outside the convention center.

Representatives of various public organizations, who have come to Dallas in response to the dictates of their conscience but without an invitation, have erected a tent encampment outside the reinforced concrete building. Throughout this week they most vigorously intend to let the convention organizers know that beyond fine phrases and laudatory speeches there are pressing tasks. Economic and social problems have become worse in the country. During the last 3 years alone over 30 million Americans have suffered from unemployment. At a time when the official propagandists of the Republican Party unashamedly assure everybody of the economic successes that have been achieved, the country's government is borrowing about 500 million dollars every day. Americans are profoundly agitated by the questions of war and peace and ending the nuclear folly. In the sphere of defending Americans' civil rights in particular, the Reagan administration has the worst record since the war.

However, these and many other important problems will not be focused on in the cool air of the convention center hall. As the press notes, no arguments or disagreements are expected at the convention. In purely formal terms, Ronald Reagan and George Bush have to be endorsed as candidates for reelection.

Demonstrators Gather

LD201813 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 20 Aug 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] The U.S. Republican Party convention opened in Dallas, Texas, today. This took place an hour ago. It is well known what the business of the convention will be. Its results are also a foregone conclusion; the Republican Party candidate for the presidential election on 6 November is to be confirmed. There is no doubt that the current U.S. President Ronald Reagan, will be that candidate. A spectacle whose result is known to all in advance -- that is what the U.S. newspaper NEWSDAY wrote about the convention. It is known that very many Americans are concerned about the reckless, aggressive foreign policy of the White House, and cannot reconcile themselves to the domestic policy. In addition, as reported from Washington, the administration intends to use the Dallas convention as advertising for the President. Observers stress that the reelection of Reagan for a second term cannot be considered guaranteed.

According to U.S. press, more than 25,000 people have already gathered in Dallas to take part in anti-Reagan demonstrations. [video shows construction site, convention hall interior, marquees outside, chain-link fence outside the hall] Here we see Dallas, the city. This is the hall where the Republican convention began today. This is a view of the barbed wire fence, two meters high, that protects the convention building. The streets nearby have been closed off. Checkpoints have been set up everywhere. The press reports that mounted police have been training for several months for dispersal of demonstrations, and they are presently patrolling the area adjacent to the convention building. And an even more curious detail: Prisoners are being transferred from local jails to other corrective establishments in Texas in order to make room for those who will be arrested during demonstrations and meetings in Dallas. Participants in the demonstrations have set up a village under canvas in Dallas; its residents, THE WASHINGTON POST reports, have arrived in order to criticize President Reagan's policy, which has led to a rise in poverty, unemployment and in the numbers of homeless. Incidentally, according to the Census Bureau, during Reagan's stay in the White House, the numbers of deprived Americans have risen by 6 million, and now total more than 35 million.

ZHUKOV VIEWS WORLD REACTION TO REAGAN REMARK

PM201401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 84 First Edition p 6

[PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "Pilloried"]

[Text] I have before me a heap of telegrams which have come in from literally all over the world; they are angry reactions to the brazen outburst by U.S. President R. Reagan, who permitted himself, during a "sound test" prior to his radio address on 11 August, to state that he had signed legislation "outlawing" the USSR and that "bombing will begin in 5 minutes."

U.S. Administration staffers made considerable efforts in the attempt to prevent reports being disseminated on this outburst, hostile to peace, by the President. Secretary of State Shultz, who met with Reagan 13 August, refused to comment. As the UPI agency reported the next day, a White House representative asked radio and television companies to kill the story. An official spokesman for the Campaign to Reelect Reagan, putting on a brave face, told journalists: "The President was simply joking when he spoke about the start of war with the Soviet Union."

But this story has not found support in the United States, still less elsewhere. As the well-known American figure Jesse Jackson stated 16 August, such remarks are fully in accordance with the present U.S. Administration's policy. "Reagan," he said, "described the Soviet Union not so long ago as the 'empire of evil'; it was under his administration that all talks with the USSR on arms control became completely blocked." After expressing indignation at attempts to minimize the significance of this incident by passing it off as an "innocent joke," Jackson demanded that the President publicly apologize and the Republican Party dissociate itself from his malicious outburst.

Many American figures have condemned the President's monstrous behavior. Moreover, the protests are widening among ordinary people, at the "grass roots" level, as they say in the United States. The USSR Embassy in Washington, Soviet state organs and public organizations, Moscow Radio, and the PRAVDA editorial office are receiving telegrams from American citizens condemning the behavior of the White House incumbent. They ask forgiveness for his hostile act and offer assurances of their determination to combat the sinister plans nurtured by Washington.

And how is the U.S. President reacting to all this? Has he, perhaps, realized how far he went in his revelations? Is he perhaps prepared to frankly to offer apologies for his outburst? Not likely! He is pretending nothing serious has happened, and is continuing his "nuclear jokes." As recently as 16 August, when seeing off representatives of Zionist women's organizations who had called on him, as CBS television reported, he "said unconstrainedly and with a broad smile that he was going to a cabinet session and would therefore certainly not be bombing Russia in the next 5 minutes."

Such so-called "little jokes" are doubtless to the taste of those who like to turn the White House into a cowboy saloon as seen in second-rate Hollywood movies. It is not only those sensible Americans who have long been shocked by the President's inflammatory speeches, but even some who were his supporters yesterday, especially in Western Europe, are expressing indignation at his outburst. "Both Reagan's supporters and his opponents in Europe were equally horrified," the Baltimore SUN newspaper wrote 16 August.

"We cannot tolerate a leader who keeps his finger on the deadliest launch trigger and even 'jokes' about pressing it. I never thought the nickname 'cowboy' suited him, but now I am sure of it. I know it is time for 'cowboy' Reagan to leave the saddle," (D. Dastin), a WASHINGTON POST reader, stated in a letter published 17 August.

But the point here is, of course, not only and not even chiefly the "cowboy" morality which prevails in the White House, but the very essence of the aggressive policy pursued by the present Washington administration, a policy that is beginning to frighten even America's most conservative circles. In this connection, people in the United States are now recalling Directive No 32, signed by the President in May 1982, which instructed the Pentagon to prepare plans and forces for waging nuclear war. They are also recalling that the "Defense Directives for 1984-1988", which were leaked to the American press and were drawn up based on that presidential directive, contained a detailed elaboration of plans for a nuclear war against the USSR. Naturally, the president's current statements are taken seriously everywhere.

The governments of NATO countries, making a show of solidarity with their leader across the ocean, tried in vain to stifle the political scandal which erupted. As THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote, 17 August, the majority of West European government's preferred to depict the U.S. President's outburst as a "blunder" caused by clumsiness. "Neither the French nor the British Government commented on it publicly," the newspaper observed. P. Boenisch, an official spokesman for the FRG Government, currently the government closest to the United States, at a press conference in Bonn attempted to depict what happened as some kind of "anecdote" which is best forgotten as soon as possible.

However, it proved impossible to stifle the scandal. Extremely cutting commentaries in all the world's press convincingly indicate that the indignation caused by Reagan's outburst in broad political and public circles literally on all continents has reached fever pitch. It is a long time since the mass media in the bourgeois states made such frank statements as that made, for instance, by the influential West German paper SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG 17 August: "With his outburst, Reagan confirmed the reputation he has had for a long time. Namely, that the President is a frenzied warmonger, obsessed with anticommunist ideas." Another West German newspaper, the HAMBURGER MORGENPOST, added to this assessment: "Such a president should be taken seriously; caution is needed even on the part of the allies."

Paris' LE MATIN observes: "When leaders take pleasure in playing the end of the world, citizens have every reason to shake with fear. But all those who have the power to cause the end of the world must understand: The peoples have never forgiven anyone who laughs at what has always been held sacred."

"Whatever it was, the paranoia of a man obsessed with the insane idea of the annihilation of Russia, stupid dreams, or simply senility, Reagan's so-called joke about how he intends to outlaw Russia forever is a threat to peace that we can no longer tolerate," the newspaper THE AGE (Australia) said.

Argentine radio called on the American people to "put the President in a straitjacket." The Brazilian newspaper FOLHA DE SAO PAULO, stated that "the clumsy and dangerous 'joke' by President Reagan, who announced during a microphone test the start of an attack on the USSR, made us all think about the real threat which hangs over the world."

There is literally not one country, with very rare exceptions such as Israel and Chile, where angry protests have not been heard against the American President's provocative outburst. The U.S. Administration, having unintentionally revealed the aggressive intentions, hidden in recent months behind declarations about its imaginary peaceability, has been literally pilloried.

However, you cannot close your eyes to the fact that Reagan and his team, without the least embarrassment, are continuing to go their own way.

Washington has just seen the publication of the platform of the Republican Party, Reagan's party, which it will present to its convention in a few days' time in Dallas, the same city where Democratic President Kennedy was killed. This document shows that its authors, now that the masks have been torn off the fake lovers of peace, are once again unabashedly proclaiming their aggressive plans.

The foreign policy section of the Republicans' program contains a frank exposition of plans for the United States to gain world domination, aggression against the socialist countries, suppression of national liberation movements, and the complete subjugation of absolutely everyone to the United States, whose system the program declares to be the "ideal model" for all peoples for all time.

This apology for a document contains an unconcealed threat against the United Nations and all the affiliated international organizations. The fundamental basis of U.S. aggressive policy is declared to be military force, which the Republicans intend to increase indefinitely by continuing the arms race.

All these facts remind the peoples of the world again and again of the need to still more persistently and staunchly develop the struggle against Washington's aggressive designs, and to increase their vigilance still further, exposing those who prepare dangerous adventures.

Reports coming in from all over the planet, including the United States, indicate that the revelation of the U.S. President's provocative outburst, perpetrated 11 August, was a new stimulus to the intensification of that struggle. Among the first to draw the necessary conclusions were peace-loving forces in the FRG, whose people are particularly alarmed about U.S. actions because U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles are now being deployed on their territory. A delegation from the German Peace League visited the U.S. Consulate in Bremen and presented a protest addressed to the American Government. It said that the U.S. President's outburst is an "expression of the irresponsible, aggressive way of thinking of the present American Administration, which has made the 'crusade' against communism the main content of its policy."

"The siting of new American Pershing II missiles in the FRG creates the prerequisites for unleashing a nuclear war on German soil," the protest continues, "and turns our country into a U.S. nuclear missile launch pad. The FRG antiwar movement will struggle resolutely against this."

The TASS statement that gave a principled assessment of the U.S. President's irresponsible attack made a great impression in the United States and worldwide. Washington is still avoiding giving an explanation, continuing to claim that R. Reagan was only joking in his characteristic style and that there is nothing to worry about.

Seeking to minimize the seriousness of the situation arising from the President's outburst, a State Department spokesman, answering journalists' questions about worldwide reaction, said on 17 August: "On Wednesday we had some discussions with Soviet officials in Moscow. They drew our attention to the TASS statement. That is the usual (!) procedure."

But the wave of indignation aroused all over the planet by the President's behavior is sufficiently eloquent evidence that these gentlemen cannot avoid giving a proper explanation of Reagan's statement by means of tricks like that.

The response to these tricks will be a new, still more energetic and dynamic upsurge in the antiwar movement. The world must be saved from nuclear catastrophe. And it will be saved by the collective efforts of all mankind's peace-loving forces.

STURUA: REAGAN'S REMARK REFLECTS U.S. POLICY

PM201516 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Melor Sturua commentary under the general heading "Journalist's Notes": "'Joke' Encore"]

[Text] Outwardly, one could have gotten the impression that U.S. President Reagan had again "shot himself in the foot." On Friday he received representatives of Zionist organizations at the White House. Bidding farewell to his audience, the President, according to eyewitness testimony, "said in a relaxed manner and with a broad grin, that he was going to a cabinet session and therefore certainly wouldn't be bombing Russia for the next 5 minutes." It is not hard to guess that the President was "alluding" to last Saturday's incident when he made a provocative, inflammatory statement in the guise of a "joke" during a microphone "voice test" for CNN.

This statement disturbed the entire world public, including the American public. "Presidents cannot indulge in this kind of clowning," THE WASHINGTON POST wrote, for instance. "We have too gloomy an attitude to this question (nuclear war -- M.S.). And it was not funny."

So just why did the President repeat the unfunny act which has already taken such a toll of the White House incumbent's already thoroughly dented reputation? Obviously it has been decided in his "think tank" to fight fire with fire. As is well known, jokes, even the wittiest ones, when frequently repeated lose their savor and freshness, become worn out and cliched, and cease to attract attention. That is precisely the psychological effect the "thinkers" have decided to exploit in an attempt to paste the "shattered fragments" together. (In this case, the image they had created of a wise President concerned with the fate of peace.)

But operation "cliche" has had no success and indeed could not have any. There are certain things which cannot be fixed by importunate repetition. Is there anyone in Washington who seriously believes that, say, the aggression against Grenada will make aggression against Nicaragua "more acceptable"? That a constantly negative reaction to Soviet proposals pursuing the goal of curbing the arms race will come under less fire from the world public? That repetition, admittedly on an increasing scale, of the Pentagon's military budgets will pass unnoticed? That once the first Pershings and cruise missiles are already trampling West European soil nobody will pay any attention to the transportation of additional ones?

The directors of operation "cliche," wildly confusing human long-suffering with short memory, have patently lost sight of one other quality of repetition. It is the mother of learning. By repeating his "joke of the age" (evidently the Stone Age) about starting a nuclear war "in 5 minutes," President Reagan is not lulling people, and against his will, is opening the eyes of those who, lacking expertise in political ornithology, still mistake the U.S. imperial eagle for a dove of peace.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS U.S. MILITARY THREAT

PM201420 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "The Threat Emanates from Washington"]

[Text] A few days ago, THE WASHINGTON POST published a highly indicative cartoon. Extremely topical, so to speak. The drawing showed the White House chief pressing a button, and the caption underneath read: "Ha-ha! It's just a joke. The button's not connected to anything!"

That is how the newspaper reacted to Reagan's attack, an attack unprecedentedly hostile toward the Soviet Union and dangerous for the cause of peace, which spokesmen from his administration are trying to present as just some kind of innocent "joke." However, there is no reason at all to treat the U.S. President's statement that he has signed legislation outlawing Russia forever and that bombing begins in 5 minutes as a joke. This is because such matters are no joke. Such a provocative outburst is incompatible with the lofty responsibility borne by the leaders of states, especially those possessing nuclear weapons, for the fate of their own peoples and for the fate of mankind. So it is no wonder that Reagan's words, spoken into the microphone as a voice test, so to speak, have generated such a storm of angry indignation and acute alarm worldwide, including inside the United States itself. This alarm has been well expressed by R. Hatcher, mayor of one of America's cities. "It is very dangerous," he said, "to have in the White House, a man who ignores the fact that in our time, when peace is in jeopardy, one push of a button could lead to a nuclear catastrophe." The West German newspaper HAMBURGER MORGENPOST wrote: "The President has depressed even his closest White House advisers: Ronald Reagan's words about the outcast Russia which can now be bombed have had a stunning effect there. America pricked up its ears while the whole world was plunged into terror."

The TASS statement published 16 August gave a principled assessment of the provocative statement by the White House chief. It is no accident that what the President said has been perceived with grave concern both in the United States and in other countries, the statement stresses. His words are a clear reflection of the sentiments already officially formulated in the appeals for a "crusade," the doctrines of limited and prolonged nuclear war, and the military-political plans to acquire a dominant world position.

The U.S. Republican Party went into the presidential election 4 years ago with slogans of a "position-of-strength" policy, the pursuit of military superiority, and the acquisition of hegemony in the world arena. R. Reagan, the party's candidate for the position of White House chief, at that time allowed himself to speak aloud of his desire that the Russians "go to sleep in fear every night," afraid that the United States will resort to nuclear weapons. At an election rally 4 years ago, Reagan also let himself "joke": "Sorry I'm late, I was busy preparing a nuclear catastrophe."

History is repeating itself. In its current draft election platform, the U.S. Republican Party proclaims its intention to continue the incumbent administration's militarist policy, guided by Reagan's appeals for a "crusade" against the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, and against the national liberation movements. While hypocritically declaring their "readiness" to talk with the Soviet Union on arms control, the authors of the platform simultaneously assert the "need to counter the Soviet threat," extol the arms race launched by the Reagan administration, and give assurances that, if he is reelected, this race will continue both on earth and in outer space, while the U.S. military presence in all parts of the world will be expanded even further.

The political principles which the Republican administration are now following and intends to continue following are backed by corresponding military doctrines and strategic concepts. In June 1981, U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger officially announced that the strategy of "direct confrontation" between the United States and the Soviet Union will be the basis of U.S. military doctrine in the eighties.

Let us recall that, in Weinberger's words, this strategy is aimed at attaining "complete and indisputable U.S. military superiority," "restoring America's leading role in the world," and "actively countering the USSR in all parts of the world." "The main purpose of the 'direct confrontation' strategy," he declared, "is to ensure the readiness to wage war." Specific goals in this connection have been formulated in the Defense Directives for Fiscal 1984-1988 prepared by the National Security Council and the U.S. Department of Defense.

The essence of this lengthy document boils down to the following three propositions. First, it examines the possibility of winning a nuclear war, which necessitates first (that is, by a first nuclear strike) "decapitating the structure of military-political power in the USSR and its nuclear and conventional forces," as well as destroying "the sectors of industry that determine military potential" and, at the same time, minimizing, as far as possible, the damage inflicted on the United States and its allies.

Second, the National Security Council and Pentagon directives envisage the attainment of military superiority over the USSR. It is planned to attain this goal by deploying new systems of all types of strategic arms, siting medium-range nuclear arms in Europe, and preparing for the first use of nuclear weapons in theaters of military operations, primarily in Europe. At the same time, the task is set to be prepared to wage a conventional, non-nuclear war, which requires the accelerated development of reconnaissance-strike complexes in all branches of the armed forces and new systems of highly accurate guided weapons. In addition, the task of being prepared "to wage war effectively" using space-based means is being set.

Third, and finally, gambling on the attainment of military superiority, it is planned to not conduct serious arms limitation talks with the USSR. "The problem of the lack of an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union is essentially a pseudo-problem," as U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Director Adelman has declared. He has been echoed by Rowny, head of the U.S. delegation at the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms, which were broken off through Washington's fault: "We in the Reagan administration have attempted to dissociate ourselves from turning arms control into the core of our foreign policy." That is expressed with complete clarity.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Armed Forces are rapidly preparing to launch the most diverse wars of aggression: nuclear and conventional, universal and "limited," relatively short and prolonged or protracted. As before, the main gamble is on preparations for a universal nuclear war and on many scenarios for the use of strategic forces in such a war, from so-called "selective" nuclear strikes to the massive use of these forces against the entire range of targets on USSR territory.

U.S. militarist circles have increased the pace at which the material base for implementing their hegemonistic schemes is being prepared. According to data published by the U.S. Military Problems Information Center, the Pentagon budget for fiscal 1985, drawn up by the incumbent Washington administration, will be 72 percent larger than actual military expenditure in 1981. During Reagan's term in the White House, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR points out, an extremely large program for developing and stockpiling various types of arms has been implemented. Over the last 3 and 1/2 years the U.S. Armed Forces have received an additional 2,360 Abrams M-1 tanks, more than 800 fighters and fighter-bombers, and dozens of warships. The latest B-1B strategic bomber, the MX ICBM's, and the submarine-based Trident I ballistic missiles are in production. The Midgetman mobile single-warhead ICBM and the Trident II missile for Ohio-class submarines, even more powerful than the existing missiles, are being developed.

In its irresponsible calculations, one of Washington's main gambles is on long-range cruise missiles. Tests of new versions are progressing at a faster speed, and the ability of these missiles to sneak up to the target at low altitude, hugging the terrain, and to deliver surprise strikes with great accuracy is being greatly relished. It is intended to install more nuclear charges on long-range cruise missiles than now exist on all U.S. ballistic missiles taken together. Washington thus intends to create a new threat to the security of the USSR and other states, and to supplement its arsenal with additional means of delivering a first nuclear strike.

When speaking of cruise missiles, we must also bear in mind the following fact. The U.S. CBS-TV company broadcast a report on the launch of a sea-based Tomahawk cruise missile armed with a high explosive warhead from a U.S. Navy submarine. The television report correctly noted that the simultaneous deployment of two systems of cruise missiles, with both conventional and nuclear warheads, by the U.S. Navy "creates a problem in the arms control sphere, since they are practically indistinguishable. When the Russians sight such a missile, they will be unable to determine whether it is carrying a nuclear warhead before it explodes. The United States may soon be faced with the same problem."

Nevertheless, Washington is persisting in the massive deployment of air-, land-,, and sea-launched long-range cruise missiles. Such missiles are already being sited in Europe, B-52 strategic bombers are being equipped with them, and they have appeared on some ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet operating in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. These facts provide highly eloquent evidence of the U.S. Administration's purely negative attitude toward any limitation or reduction of nuclear arms, and its desire to develop more and more new threats to the security of the USSR and peoples all over the world.

Work on the militarization of space is being conducted on a large scale in parallel with the improvement and development of all components of offensive strategic forces in the United States. Programs to develop and deploy antisatellite weapons and a large-scale echeloned ABM system using space-based components are being implemented. The Pentagon hopes that, by hiding behind such a system, it will be protected from a retaliatory strike if it unleashes a nuclear war.

The buildup of U.S. general purpose forces is continuing at the same time. If the present fast pace of this buildup is maintained, and all the indications are that it is planned not only to maintain but to actually accelerate it even further, by 1990 the United States will have 2,400 nuclear artillery pieces, 600 ships in its active Navy, and a vast quantity of other types of weapons and combat equipment.

No matter how much people across the Atlantic may try to make out that the military preparations under way in the United States have been prompted by the "Soviet military threat," the facts provide incontrovertible evidence that the threat to universal peace is created by the United States, its policy aimed at attaining world domination, and by the arms race it has unleashed to acquire military superiority. The incumbent U.S. Administration's course runs counter to the fundamental interests of the peoples. It has no hope of succeeding and is at the same time extremely dangerous. This is why the loftiest vigilance is required from all who hold peace and security dear.

BUSH CRITICIZED OVER HYMN TO GRENADA INVASION

PM201127 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Melor Sturua "Rejoinder": "Dangerous Yes-Man"]

[Text] What is the difference between Christopher Columbus and the "Knights of Columbus"? A great deal. The former discovered America, the latter attempt to close down everything that is progressive in America. Unlike a Schchedrin [pseudonym of the 19th century Russian satirist M. Saltykov] bureaucrat, the Knights of Columbus do this in a far from abstract way. Their order is one of the most reactionary U.S. organizations, and it would be more accurate to call it the order of cold war "warriors" and "witch-hunters." Not without reason, the idol of these "knights" is McCarthy rather than Columbus.

The other day U.S. Vice President George Bush addressed the Knights of Columbus annual convention in Denver.

The speaker knew his audience well and did not suprise it with any discoveries of Americas. He delivered a thunderous speech in his boss' vein, denounced communism, and praised dubious "Western values" to the skies.

It was not, however, these sickening old truisms that made me take up my pen, but one place in the vice president's speech or, to be more accurate, a quotation he introduced. Praising the invasion of Grenada -- which, by the way, was also discovered by Columbus -- Bush said that local pop singers on Grenada have composed the following song:

"'If it hadn't been for Reagan, what would have happened to us.

"'If it hadn't been for Reagan, you and I would have drowned in blood.

"'If it hadn't been for Reagan, God save America.'"

After a pregnant pause, Bush exclaimed, as a way of dealing with the emotion that had consumed him:

"Have you heard anything like that in years?!"

I do not know about the "Knights of Columbus," but I have never heard the like, even in an America consumed with chauvinist frenzy. Mr Bush was not quoting pop singers but antipeople yes-men. And what he quoted is a wicked travesty of reality.

And if it had not been for Reagan?

Let us too resort to quotations. Not poetic ones. Let us restrict ourselves to "humble" prose. THE LOS ANGELES TIMES writes: "Since the Americans occupied Grenada in the name of democracy, dictatorship has reigned on the island. Freedom of assembly and civil legal proceedings have been revoked and savage censorship has been introduced. Any local inhabitant is subject to arrest and imprisonment without any legal grounds whatever."

If it hadn't been for Reagan?

The following was said in a report by a group of reliable New York experts who have visited Grenada frequently, both before and since the invasion: "Soldiers have tortured and abused arrested people, thrown them to the ground at gunpoint, tied their hands behind their backs, and dragged them across gravel. Particularly refined torture has been used against political prisoners. They have been made to stand for hours under the scorching tropical sun or in driving rain, locked in narrow wooden crates, or savagely beaten. Even injured people have been subjected to interrogation.

If it hadn't been for Reagan?

Anthropology Professor (M. Samad-Matias) testified: "We spoke with former prisoners, who related their experiences to us. They made the victims strip naked and then beat them while taking photographs. They were forced to lie facedown in mud or on anthills.

"Prisoners were driven into cattle pens and surrounded by packs of fierce dogs, which rushed at the victims and savaged them at the slightest movement. Groups of prisoners were taken to the U.S. warships Guam and (Sanlan) and put in metal cages in the boiler rooms. They were kept in the unbearable heat for several days.... During their detention no charges of any kind were brought against the Grenadians. No explanation was given even of the reasons for their arrest... The prisoners were abused in a way comparable only with the Hitlerite atrocities in World War II."

If it hadn't been for Reagan?

Charles Mathias wrote in THE WASHINGTON POST: "When Columbus discovered Grenada during his third voyage in 1498, he was enchanted by its hills, since they reminded him of Andalusia, where his voyage had begun. The appearance of that island bathed in sunlight obviously delighted him, but he did not notice the great continent lying immediately beyond the horizon. Ronald Reagan, by all accounts, has also been enchanted by Grenada, thinking that it opens up brilliant possibilities in a tropical sea. Naturally, the attractiveness of Grenada as a pawn in a foreign policy game increases still further by virtue of the fact that it is, to all appearances, a tasty morsel, not only appetizing but digestible. The question is whether the President's gaze extends beyond the horizon or is restricted to Grenada, as was the case with the great discoverer."

Unfortunately, the gaze does extend beyond, since American imperialism dreams of world hegemony. Those who endorse it do mankind a disservice -- and that includes the America that Columbus discovered.

IZVESTIYA ON KISSINGER WASHINGTON POST ARTICLE

PM210909 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by B. Yarik under the rubric "Pertinent Notes": "H. Kissinger's 'New' Appeals"]

[Text] Former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger recently produced an article in THE WASHINGTON POST entitled "Peace Is Not the Sole Objective." An ominous and arguable headline. At the same time one would have liked to hope that the article itself, by an author not unknown in the diplomatic world, would contain certain realistic and unbiased opinions on how, in his words, "to emerge from the impasse" of complex problems in present-day international life. But there were none.

The entire spirit and letter of Kissinger's latest composition are completely pervaded by the desire not to unravel the "knots" of existing problems, but to create a situation involving their absolute "deadlock." And here's why.

The former chief of the U.S. diplomatic service is trying with all his "academic" might to prove that the prime reason for the lack of serious accords between the United States and the USSR and for the many vicissitudes of international life is the "behavior of the Russians," who are allegedly "seeking to isolate the United States." The question arises: Surely this hackneyed premise cannot be considered the "discovery" to which the author so pretentiously inclines? There is scarcely any need here to comment in detail on these and other anti-Soviet exercises of Kissinger's. His phony theses are in no way new; they are closely in keeping with the hypocritical propaganda maneuvering that the Reagan administration is now conducting around the very topical proposal to hold talks on preventing the militarization of space. And it was the Soviet Union that made this proposal to Washington, not the other way around.

Moreover, it was the USSR and not the United States which last year made unilateral commitments to refrain from introducing antisatellite weapons into near-earth space as long as other states, including the United States, do not introduce similar weapons of their own.

Next. Kissinger must know, unless his memory is now failing him, that just recently it was the Soviet Union that was the initiator of sufficiently specific and reasoned proposals whose implementation would make it possible to considerably improve the international climate, reduce the threat of nuclear war, and make headway on the path of normalizing Soviet-U.S. relations. As for the attempt to implicate the Soviet Union in "Washington's isolation," everyone knows that the policy of isolation is a phenomenon exclusively American in nature and practice.

Where if not in the United States have they invented and are they making active use against others of the spectrum of what are essentially discriminatory sanctions and actions, not to mention hostile rhetoric?

You ask: Why, in the situation that has thus formed, is the former U.S. secretary of state throwing "coals" on the propaganda "bonfire" kindled by official Washington for its own narrow, selfish purposes? What is the author's motive here? Perhaps it is indeed concern to seek some new "creative political approach" by the West to the USSR that Kissinger is seeming to claim in his article? Far from it.

Demagogic rhetoric mingled with the didactic homilies Kissinger frequently resorts to cannot conceal his main, real aim of trying by every means to prevent the achievement of the USSR-U.S. accords that are important for peace on earth. For instance, take just this sentence of Kissinger's: "I do not believe it expedient," he writes, "to initiate talks on space at the height of the election campaign..." Here, the former head of the State Department expresses quite clearly what he himself likes to call "his priority." Yet the imminent U.S. election and the related fate of the present administration, about which he is so persistently concerned, bear no comparison with the problem of averting the unprecedentedly grim danger looming over the world. The "arguments" put forward by the retired U.S. diplomacy chief in an attempt to reassure his readers are on a par with his priorities. "The militarization of space," he preaches categorically, "will scarcely gather momentum in the 6 weeks that separate the proposed opening of the Vienna talks on 18 September and the 6 November elections (U.S. election day -- B.Ya.). Is this not a demonstration of quite olympian quiescence when the struggle to preserve civilization requires not a minute's delay?

In light of Kissinger's "arguments" cited above, it is very easy to conclude that his article fully reveals the true and actual status of the propaganda game wherein Washington uses a dual "yardstick" to pursue its foreign policy in general and its policy regarding the Soviet Union in particular. In this context, it is appropriate to recall the numerous quite sober press commentaries in the United States itself which unanimously point out that President Reagan's obstinate refusal to embark on serious talks with the USSR is dictated to a decisive degree by the fear of losing the main attribute of his "strong-arm" policy -- bellicose anti-Sovietism.

You can sense clearly that the question of how to keep a grip on the swings and maneuvers worries not only Reagan but also, apparently even more, Kissinger. It is no accident that the latter ends his new anti-Soviet "creation" with a plea to the U.S. Administration to end its "unilateral, humiliating entreaties" on questions of achieving any serious agreements with the Soviet Union. But what "entreaties" is the author talking about, when he himself admits that the Soviet proposal on preventing the militarization of space compelled "the administration to shift to the defensive?" Kissinger is in fact obviously determined to remove from the defense zone [polosa] the U.S. statesmen who are there, trying his utmost in so doing to strengthen their position with overt inflammatory suggestions. [sentence as published] But tactics based on expediency and the misrepresentation of political realities in which Kissinger engages in his article are a crude ploy, and such undertakings have never been interpreted as evidence of statesmanlike or even simple human wisdom.

At the same time, urgent problems of our time imperatively dictate the need for an approach that is genuinely interested, that is imbued with concern to preserve human life, that is not verbal but actual.

It is just such a noble and honest course in world politics that the Soviet state pursues -- something fulsomely and convincingly expressed by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"We make an unambiguous appeal to the United States and its allies: It is time to confirm by specific deeds their share of responsibility for the destiny of peace, to be aware of the futility of pursuing policy from a position of strength and gambling on the arms race, and to display real, not feigned, readiness for dialogue and negotiations to find mutually acceptable solutions to the questions on which man's future depends," he said. "The Soviet Union does not lack that readiness."

Unfortunately, it can be clearly seen from the article by the former U.S. secretary of state that Washington is completely unconcerned about displaying reciprocal readiness. And this readiness is very necessary today. After all, the demand for it is dictated not by someone's subjective will, but by the requirement of the times, expressed with complete objectivity.

KHARKOV: RACISM INSTITUTIONALIZED AS U.S. POLICY

LD171312 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 17 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

President Reagan threatened that the U.S. might leave a world conference to review and assess the achievements of the decade of women, which is to be held in U.N. framework next July in Nairobi, Kenya. The White House chief voiced the threat in a Thursday meeting with leaders of Jewish organizations. He said that the U.S. would act vigorously to prevent the conference from becoming a scene for criticizing Israel and identifying Zionism with racism.

As is known, the conference, marking the end of the U.N.-proclaimed Decade of Women, is called upon to sum up the results of the vast and fruitful work done over the period. The two previous similar forums took place in Mexico City in 1975, marking the start of the women's decade, and in Copenhagen in 1980, where racism and its variety, Zionism, came under angry criticism. The U.S. took a negative stand and did not vote for the program of action endorsed there.

A special session of the U.N. commission on the position of women discussed last March in Vienna the agenda and procedures for the forthcoming conference in Nairobi and approved the final report to be delivered there. Preparations for the conference drew a malicious reaction from Washington. Now, too, the Reagan administration is trying to force its will on the conferees and taboo such themes as racism and Zionism. Isn't this another manifestation of Washington's imperial position?

Why is the Reagan administration so zealous in protecting racism? Because racism has in effect been institutionalized as U.S. Government policy. This is confirmed by all American reality.

Genocide is continuing to be applied against Indians, the indigenous population of the United States. A significant part of it is doomed to extinction in reservations. One in three Afro-Americans lives below the official "poverty line", and the rate of unemployment among blacks is twice as high as that among whites. The rampage of racism has found expression in outrages by Ku Kluxers and other ultra-reactionary groups.

Washington is giving open support to the regimes of apartheid and racism. One example is the U.S. relationship with racist-ruled South Africa. Washington and Tel Aviv are bound by a "strategic engagement" based on a policy of brigandage and annexation of Arab lands. The 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly way back ten years ago branded Zionism as a form of racism. Subsequent developments, in particular, the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, have fully borne out the correctness of that appraisal as well as that the Zionist variety of racism is flowering opulently with generous American aid.

NEW TIMES VIEWS USSR TRIP BY U.S. CHURCH GROUP

PM151401 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 32, Aug 84 p 15

[B. Kozlov report: "In Dudgeon at the Truth"]

[Text] The White House is tirading and fuming against 266 U.S. church people and public figures -- pastors, theological seminary professors, housewives, businessmen, Congressmen -- for having allowed Moscow to "fool" them.

Indeed, these U.S. citizens did tour our country following an agreement between the Soviet and U.S. church authorities. In order to get a full picture of social and religious life here, the delegation divided into ten groups which, besides Moscow and Leningrad, visited Armenia, Georgia, the Ukraine, Belorussia and the Baltic republics, travelling thousands of kilometres across Soviet territory. Back home, the delegation members shared their impressions with the U.S. public. It is these opinoins that have come under fire from the local media and from the authorities which have accused them of collective idiocy and political blindness. Apparently, everything they saw in the U.S.S.R. was pure fiction. The Russians had fooled their naive religious guests into seeing only the brighter sides of Soviet reality.

But how could the Russians have managed to do that, one may wonder. Take, for instance, the Americans' five-day stay in Minsk. A group of 50 made a sightseeing tour of the city, saw the Great Patriotic War History Museum and the republic's Economic achievements exhibition, obtained a first-hand idea of the economic and cultural progress of Soviet Belorussia. At the Minsk Worsted Mills' Palace of Culture it had hours of frank discussion with the workers. Were the mills, the workers and Minsk itself conjured up by the Russians specially to impress the delegation? Finally, there was a trip to Khatyn, the memorial on the site of a tiny Belorussian village which the nazis had reduced to ashes, burning women and children alive. An entry in the visitors' books says that the Americans shared our sorrow, that they shed tears and prayed before the Eternal Flame in memory of this country's dead and all the victims of the war. The entry, signed by Helen Hamilton, Washington, ends with a call for everlasting world peace.

The American guests saw for themselves the religious life of believers, visited a Baptist Christians' church, attended the cathedral service conducted by Metropolitan Filaret. They were introduced to the parishioners who greeted them, after which a joint divine service was held and prayers offered.... Now Washington calls all this a sham, a put-up job. The parishioners, it claims, were Belorussian Film Studio extras or, more likely, undercover KGB agents.

But there is no denying that in Minsk Helen Shar, an American tourist, was offered every assistance in searching for her sister, Serafima Poplevko, who was finally found in the village of Za-brodye, Vileyka District. Serafima, her son, and her daugher-in-law drove all the way to the city in their family car, and the two sisters were reunited. Was that also an act staged by a film studio director and performed by "agents"?

And what about the Moscow meetings?

In Moscow, before leaving for home, the delegation members had a get-together with experts in international affairs, economists, lawyers, theologians and clergymen. All the problems were discussed frankly and at length.

One clergyman, Robert A. White, said, on behalf of his colleagues, that the visit had opened up new opportunities for Christian companionship and peace-making in a most critical period in the history of the two nations, that is had made it possible not only to overcome language and cultural barriers, but also to break down the walls of misunderstanding and fear dividing our nations.

It seems, however, that official Washington does not want its citizens to know the truth. The present U.S. Administration wants their feelings towards the Soviet Union to be confined to fear and hostility. Hysterical fear is certainly worse than simple delusion. It is "a subconscious need ... for an external enemy -- an enemy against whom frustrations could be vented, an enemy who could serve as a convenient target for the externalization of evil, an enemy in whose allegedly inhuman wickedness one could see the reflection of one's own exceptional virtue." Thus the American diplomat and historian George Kennan in the introduction to his book "The Nuclear Delusion: Soviet-American Relations in the Atomic Age," New York, 1982.

The whole trouble is that the American church people's impressions do not tally with the U.S. official propaganda picture of the Soviet Union as an "empire of evil." Both in Moscow and New York, the delegation set forth its views and conviction in no uncertain terms. First of all, they found out that in the Soviet Union one is free to love both God and one's country. Second, the Soviet people want peace because, unlike most Americans, they know the true meaning of war. And finally, the strengthening of contacts between our nations may lend new vigour to the joint effort for peace on the part of Soviet and American people.

Addressing a Soviet audience in Moscow, Robert White said that the Americans were, perhaps just beginning to realize what the Soviet people had gone through in the war years. He apologized for this lack of understanding.

Speaking in Kiev, Bruce Rigdon said many in the United States asked whether the Russians could be trusted. On their way to the Soviet Union, he went on, many in the visiting group wondered what kind of reception they would get. And now the delegation members were not tourists any more -- now they and their Soviet hosts were members of a single closely-knit family because the Americans had been welcomed here like real brothers, he concluded.

Speaking in Armenia, John Lidner, the group leader, said it was the chief purpose of the delegation members to bring their flocks the truth about what was going on in the world, the Soviet Union in particular, because mutual misunderstanding stems from ignorance, from a lack of objective information above all.

It was this objective information that Washington "truth lovers" have taken up arms against, because such information interferes with the spreading of chauvinism and man-hatred and shackles those who are in a hurry to strong-arm the world into submission.

While the White House is ranting and raving against the participants of the U.S. anti-war movement, the Soviet people extend their gratitude to the American guests for having the courage to tell and uphold the truth. We want this truth to spread as far as possible, because we know the value of peace and are eager to safeguard it.

LEHMAN, PRC'S ZHAO, LIU, DISCUSS U.S.-PRC TIES

LD201408 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing August 20 TASS -- The XINHUA news agency reports that Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, said at a meeting with U.S. Navy Secretary John Lehman that the Chinese leadership viewed optimistically prospects for Chinese-U.S. relations.

Lehman told the Chinese premier that he had had useful and fruitful talks with the commander of the Chinese Navy, Liu Huaqing, and that both sides had expressed a desire for broader contacts between the Navies of the USA and China.

PRC AIR FORCE DELEGATION IN PAKISTAN; AGENDA

PM201253 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Aug 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Arrived in Pakistan"]

[Text] Delhi, 17 Aug -- A Chinese Air Force delegation has arrived in Pakistan. UNI reports that during the 12-day visit, the delegation members will meet with the Pakistani Air Force's leading command personnel, visit Air Force bases, and familiarize themselves with the training system for Pakistani airmen. The representatives of the two countries' Air Forces, the agency notes, will discuss questions connected with expanding military cooperation between the two countries in the aviation field. The Chinese delegation is displaying special interest in the sophisticated aviation equipment that the United States is supplying to Islamabad including the F-16 fighter bomber. Two squadrons of these aircraft have already been formed in Pakistan.

Under the accord reached during Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan's recent Beijing visit, Chinese specialists will gain access to modern U.S. armaments. The Chinese, the newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES writes, can glean information of interest to them in Pakistan in exchange for information in the field of nuclear technology.

The two countries' military cooperation is causing profound alarm in India and other states of the region. It intensifies the threat to peace and security in the South Asian continent, the newspaper THE PATRIOT writes.

CONCERN OVER U.S.-PRC MILITARY TIES NOTED

LD201812 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Here is a commentary by Boris Fedorov on American arms shipments to China, which has become a factor of grave concern.

Local analysts note that the current year saw a noticeable increase in contacts between Washington and Beijing in terms of military cooperation. An important role in this was played by the visit of President Reagan to China last May. In the course of preparations for the visit, China gained a number of important privileges as to the possibility of purchasing American military equipment. It was granted the status of a friendly, unaligned state with the ensuring right to buy the so-called gray technology that can be used both for peaceful and for military purposes.

The Beijing leadership hastened to avail itself of this opportunity and opened the door to American and NATO arsenals as widely as possible. Prior to his tour of the United States, Canada, France, and Japan, China's defense minister, Zhang Aiping, declared that his country is interested in purchasing all types of advanced weapons and technology abroad, above all in the United States.

To this end, he held talks on this subject at the White House and in the Pentagon. According to the United States press, the results of his talks surpassed all expectations. The United States not only reaffirmed its willingness to supply China with gray technology, but also signed an agreement allowing Beijing to buy American arms directly. Well-informed sources believe that such decisions usually precede the signing of solid, long-term contracts on military deliveries. Besides, President Reagan himself suggested that China be taken off the list of importers subjected to supervision by the committee on controlling exports to communist countries.

Asian capitals could not fail to notice the rapid strengthening of ties in the military sphere between the United States and China. Particular concern in this connection is felt by the countries of Southeast Asia, a region Beijing has always viewed as an important zone of its political interests. Local observers have pointed out that China will be sending the American weaponry it receives to its southern borders, where Beijing has lately stepped up its subersive acts against Vietnam, and where it continues to take part in stepping up tensions on the Thai-Kampuchean border by supplying the Pol Pot bands there with all they need. In this way, says the newspaper MERDEKA, Sino-American military contacts will heighten the danger posed by China's policy towards Southeast Asia, and lead to a further escalation of tensions in that part of the world.

In the course of his recent tour of Asia, American Secretary of State Shultz tried his best to convince the ASEAN member countries that military cooperation between Washington and Beijing is going on exclusively in the interests of defense and poses no threat whatsoever to third countries. However, his endeavors failed to yield the desired effect. The nature of China's arms purchases speaks for itself. American F-16 fighter-bombers and French Mirages capable of carrying nuclear weapons, Puma helicopter gunships, and the AWACS reconnaissance planes Beijing displayed interest in have repeatedly been used by aggressors; in Chad and in Lebanon for instance. It would be more than naive to think of them as allegedly purely defensive weapons.

The buildup of Sino-American military cooperation is justifiably viewed by Southeast Asian nations as a threat to their security.

PRC TOURIST GROUP ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 19 AUG

OW191854 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR's Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, a tourist group from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association arrived in Moscow 19 August.

Wang Fulin, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, heads the tourist group. The Chinese guests will stay in the USSR until 3 September, and will visit Alma-Ata, Leningrad, and Kiev following their stay in Moscow.

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRC SUPPORT FOR KURILS CLAIM CITED BY KYODO

LD201517 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo August 20 TASS -- The KYODO TSUSHIN agency quotes diplomatic sources in Beijing as reporting that Chairman Le Xiannin has again expressed support for Japan's stand on the so-called "northern territories" i.e., unfounded claims of Japan to the islands of the southern part of the Kuril archipelago belonging to the USSR.

JAPANESE ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

LD201258 Moscow TASS in English 1041 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 20 TASS -- The Ambassador Extroardinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to the USSR Yasue Katori presented credentials in the Kremlin today to the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov.

After the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches, Vasiliy Kuznetsov and Yasue Katori had a talk.

JAPANESE ARMED FORCES CHIEF TO VISIT ROK

LD172227 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 17 Aug 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Oleg Blinov]

[Text] September is to witness a visit to South Korea by Watanabe, chairman of the Joint Staff Council of the Japanese Armed Forces. As the newspaer SANKEI SHIMBUN reports, he is to hold talks with General Yi Ki-paek, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of South Korea, and General Livsey, commander of the U.S.-South Korean combined forces command. During the talks the sides will exchange views on the strategic situation in the Asian-Pacific Ocean region. The building of a militarist bridge between Seoul and Tokyo is a step in the realization of the U.S. Administration's designs for cobbling an aggressive triangle between Washington, Tokyo and Seoul together in the Far East. The United States is presently feverishly strenghening and equipping the million-strong South Korean regular army, which is under its control with the latest weapons. The Japanese-South Korean military cooperation, which is a serious threat to peace and security in Asia, is arousing concern among the progressive public.

U.S. PLANNED BOMBING OF ROK TOWN IN 1980

LD171923 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo August 17 TASS -- The United States planned to hit a massive bomb strike on the South Korean town of Kwangju in May 1980 when it actually found itself in the hands of of the insurgent population. The bombing of Kwangju was planned by the command of the American troops in South Korea, which feared that the popular uprising could spread to the whole territory of the country and sweep away the dictatorial regime in the south of the Korean peninsula, turned by Washington into a bastion of anti-communism and the Pentagon's strong point in the Far East. These facts are cited in the booklet 'Nuclear War Threat in Korean Peninsula", which has been distributed here.

The bombing of Kwangju was regarded by the Pentagon strategists as "the necessary step". According to the authors of the booklet, the arsenal of American ammunition, including nuclear, the biggest in Southeast Asia, is in the area of that town.

This is reaffirmed also by Japanese military specialists. The Pentagon went back on its ominous plan only when the popular uprising was sank in blood by the Chon Tu-hwan punitive troops, armed with American weapons, with the support of the U.S. occupation troops.

South Korea, where the United States deployed about 1,000 nuclear warheads, has invariably been regarded in Washington as a springboard of nuclear aggression. As far as early in 1950's, President Eisenhower planned the use of nuclear weapons against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Reagan administration, within the framework of its aggressive nuclear strategy, is now prepared to deploy neutron weapons, cruise and Pershing missiles in the south of the Korean peninsula. Various nuclear delivery means, including newest F-16 fighter bombers, are already there.

ROK'S CHON TU-HWAN SUPPRESSES STUDENT PROTESTS

SK190619 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul's dictator, Chon Tu-hwan, is trying to put down mass student protest demonstrations against the military regime that have continued for the past 4 years.

According to reports from Seoul, some (?80) enthusiastic demonstrators have been imprisoned.

The students demand that people be guaranteed their basic democratic freedoms.

MORE ACTIVITIES, REACTION MARKING DPRK LIBERATION

Wreaths Laid at Liberation Tower

SK171114 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Leaders of the DPRK today laid wreaths before the liberation tower in Pyongyang in memory of officers and men of the Soviet Army.

Pyongyang Anniversary Meeting

PM171421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark Anniversary"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Aug -- A ceremonial meeting was held yesterday to mark the 39th anniversary of Korea's liberation. The meeting was attended by Kim Hwan, Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Politburo member and vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council, Kim Yong-chae, chairman of the Board of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, and representatives of the DPRK capital's public.

We pay a tribute of deep respect to the Soviet people and the heroic Soviet Army who, at the price of their own blood, helped the Korean people liberate their country, Kim Yong-chae said. The USSR's contribution to the cause of Korea's peaceful building is incalculable. Our revolutionary struggle and creation are closely linked with the Soviet people's fraternal support and aid. We are proud, he noted, that we have reliable fellow fighters and class brothers in the Soviet people. The development and consolidation of Soviet-Korean friendship accord with the fundamental interests of both countries' peoples, as was graphically demonstrated at the recent talks between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and DPRK President Kim Il-song.

The constructive proposals forwarded by the Soviet Union are important for averting war and safeguarding peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. They are aimed against imperialism's attempts to undermine the existing forces equilibrium and the militarization of space. The USSR's policy is one of peace, cooperation, and good-neighborliness, Kim Yong-chae stressed.

Book Show Marks Liberation

SK191327 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] A DPRK book show is taking place in Moscow, Khabarovsk, and Alma-Ata on the 39th anniversary of the Soviet Army's liberation of Korea from Japanese colonial rule.

Our station correspondent is reporting the book shows opening ceremony in Moscow: A reading room of (?the independent) library of (?foreign literature of all unions) was decorated with flags of the Soviet Union and DPRK. Attending the book show's opening ceremony about cultural life in the DPRK were Soviet writers, Soviet-Korea Friendship Society activists, and functionaries of the State Publishing Committee, the publishing houses, and the magazine publishing houses.

The opening ceremony at the reading room was also attended by Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, embassy officials, and members of the Korean writers delegation that is visiting the Soviet Union.

Comrade Mikhail Kharlamov, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, opened the ceremony:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into translation] In the history of our two countries' relations, we can say that there has been no event that can be compared to 15 August 1945. On that day, the Soviet Army smashed the Japanese imperialists in Korea and helped liberate the Korean people from the Japanese occupiers, while performing its internationalist duty.

Tne ensuing events did not develop as wished by the Korean people, for the U.S. imperialists provoked a bloody invasion against the DPRK several years later. The U.S. imperialists suffered a shameful defeat in that war of aggression. The Soviet people rendered assistance to the fraternal Korean people in the war for freedom and independence. Later, we assisted the restoration of the people's economy destroyed by the war. However, due to the U.S. imperialists, Korea remains divided. The Soviet people firmly believe that such an important national question of the Korean people will be solved and that Korea will surely be reunified.

As stated by Comrade Konstantin Chernenko at the luncheon arranged in connection with the visit to the Soviet Union by the Korean party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, the Soviet Union is making consistent efforts to see the peaceful reunification of Korea on a democratic basis following the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea. This is our resolute, firm stand.

The Soviet people take an interest in the DPRK's cultural life. The works of Korean writers on wide display at this show are attracting great interest in our country. I believe this Korea book show will present us with new knowledge of ancient and modern culture and literature of People's Korea and will meet the noble (?demand) of exchanging cultural (?wealth) between the two countries' peoples. [end recording]

Madam (Galiyeva), Soviet-Korea Friendship Society Central Committee member, and Comrade (Gornov), Executive Committee secretary of Soviet Union of Writers, spoke next about the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea and about similarities of socialist literature.

In conclusion, Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, made an address:

[Begin recording] Dear comrades: Today we are meaningfully marking the 39th anniversary of independence at a time when the traditional relations between Korea and the Soviet Union are developing at a new higher level following the historic visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union. (?Availing myself of this opportunity) I extend deep thanks to you especially for inviting us (?to the ceremony for) the DPRK book show.

Exchanges and cooperation are being actively made in the two countries' publishing and library sectors. Books in various fields, including political, cultural, scientific, and technological, which the Soviet publishing field and various libraries have sent to our country, are helpful to us in [word indistinct] the lives of the fraternal Soviet people and (?learning) science and technology.

(?Comrades), we are very proud of having the Soviet people as our people's class brothers and allies. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's recent historic visit to the Soviet Union and meeting with the respected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko were important events that vigorously displayed the indestructability of the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship and is developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries to a new, higher level.

The (?traditional) relations of friendship between Korea and the Soviet Union is today blooming into greater prosperity and development. We will make all efforts to consolidate and develop such precious friendly relations in the future.

Under the [word indistinct] leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the Soviet people are staging the [word indistinct] struggle to build a developed socialist society and defend peace and security in the world, and confronting the imperialists including the U.S. imperialists. They are achieving great success in this struggle.

Our people rejoice over the successes the fraternal Soviet people are achieving as if they were our own. Our people wish the Soviet people greater success in the future. In conclusion, I sincerely wish the fraternal Soviet people greater success in the struggle to accomplish the (?tasks) set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress and to defend the peace of Europe and the world. [end recording]

The attendants then viewed the articles on display regarding cultural life in the DPRK. They were able to see the following items on numerous display counters: Books on social and political issues, technological books, literary works, (?illustrated magazines) on art in deluxe editions, and newspapers and magazines of People's Korea.

Our station reporters asked for a comment from (Ivan Mikhaylovich), a functionary of the Economics Publishing House, who was one of the attendees. (Ivan Mikhaylovich) said:

[Begin (Mikhaylovich) recording -- in Russian fading into translation] In order to view the books published in the DPRK, a group of employees, including science editors and (?senior) editorial staff members, have come to this show. The show is very interesting. We think the highly artistic book-binding skill and art of printing of Korean books are good. The books describing the friendship between the peoples of our two countries are also good. [end recording]

Moscow Meeting Lauds Ties

SK180056 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Unidentified reporter's on-the-spot report on a meeting held in Moscow on 14 August to mark the 39th anniversary of the Korean liberation]

[Text] Attending a commemorative meeting in Moscow were war veterans who took part in the Korean liberation war in August 1945, activists of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, and workers, scientists, and students.

The participants at the meeting warmly welcomed members of the DPRK Embassy in the USSR, including Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Kwon Hui-kyong.

Comrade (Legezhiv), retired major general, who participated in the Korean liberation war, addressed the commemorative meeting. He was a member of the Military Commission of the 25th Army that liberated North Korea from the Japanese imperialist colonialists in August 1945. On behalf of the attendants, he ardently congratulated the Korean friends on liberation day and wished them [word indistinct].

He said: [Begin (Legezhiv) recording — in Russian fading into translation] In August 1945, 39 years ago, the Soviet Union intervened in the war against Japanese imperialism to promote the [word indistinct] of World War II in accordance with its commitment as an Allied country. The liberation of Korea from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism was envisaged in the Soviet Army Headquarters' strategic plan to annihilate the Kwantung Army in Manchuria and Korea. The Soviet Armed Forces' strong and fatal blow brought about the complete [word indistinct] of 1 million Kwantung troops.

In this way, the Soviet Army performed its internationalist mission, thereby liberating the Korean people from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism and helping them enter the road of freedom and national independence. [end recording]

Recollecting the unforgettable days of August 1945, Comrade (Legezhiv) talked about the enthusiastic welcome for the officers and men of the Soviet Army -- liberators — in Korea's urban and rural areas.

He noted that the Soviet Union, faithful to the principle of Leninist foreign policy, regarded it as its internationalist mission to aid the Korean people so that they could found an independent and democratic state. After successfully completing this task, the Soviet Union rendered a huge amount of aid to the North Korean workers so that they could rehabilitate the economy and [word indistinct] which the Japanese imperialists had destroyed. Thousands of Soviet engineers assisted our Korean friends. All of this made it possible for the Korean people, extricated from the colonial yoke, to enjoy the right of deciding their own destinies through their own will.

He further said: [Begin (Legezhiv) recording -- in Russian fading into translation] The basis of Soviet-Korean friendship has been strengthened and developed. The Soviet-Korean agreement signed on 6 July 1961 further consolidated the close friendly relations historically forged between the two peoples.

The official goodwill visit to our country by the DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song some time ago and the talks held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding will contribute to further developing and strengthening the fraternal relations between the CSSU and the Workers Party of Korea and between the USSR and the DPRK. [end recording]

Congratulating the Korean people once again on liberation day, Comrade (Legezhiv) wished the DPRK workers success in socialist construction and in their struggle to peacefully reunify their country on a democratic basis.

Warmly welcomed by the participants, Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Soviet Union, spoke next.

He said: [Begin Kwon recording] Respected Comrade (?Tarasov) and dear comrades and friends.

Today, we, together with the fraternal Korean people, significantly greet the 39th anniversary of the 15 August liberation, a national holiday for our people.

First of all, I extend my sincere thanks to you for inviting us to this meeting, held on the occasion of this significant day, and for the warm words about our party and people that we just heard.

Numerous Red Army officials and men devoted their lofty youth and lives to the Korean liberation war against the Japanese imperialist aggressors. We always remember the Soviet (?Army) and people who helped our people's cause of liberation at the cost of their blood. [end recording]

Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong then talked about the successes the DPRK workers have attained in socialist construction and about the Korean people's struggle to force foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea and to reunify the country on a peaceful and democratic basis. The ambassador expressed appreciation for the Soviet people's support for the Korean people's just cause.

Referring to Soviet-Korean friendship, Ambassador Kwon Hui-kyong said:

[Begin recording] Comrades,

Our two peoples are (?revolutionary) comrades-in-arms and class brothers who early on forged firm relations of alliance in the common struggle for the victory of socialism and communism against imperialism. We take great pride in having reliable class-brother allies like the Soviet people.

The Soviet people are a heroic people who had the honor of pioneering the road of socialism for the first time in the world. They defeated the repeated maneuvers of internal and external class enemies for aggression, interference, subversion, and sabotage, ended the siege of imperialism, brilliantly performed the duties of the multi-stage revolution, and excellently built a modern socialist power on the vast Soviet land that occupies one-sixth of the world.

Under the leadership of the CPSU, led by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the Soviet people are achieving great success in their struggle to carry out the socialist and communist cause, upholding the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the recent decision of the party Central Committee.

We rejoice over the successes attained by the fraternal Soviet people as if they were our own and wish them more shining successes in the future struggle to complete an advanced socialist society. We also actively support the just stand and measures of the CPSU and USSR Government to relax international tension and remove the danger of a world war, and express firm solidarity for the Soviet people's struggle for their realization. [applause]

Today, the blood-sealed traditional friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union have constantly developed and have found a great heyday.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's recent visit to the Soviet Union and (?warm) meeting with respected Comrade K.U. Chernenko were important events that confirmed the invincibility of the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship and provided an epochal opportunity to develop the two countries' friendly and cooperative relations to a higher stage.

The ninth plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of our party set forth the task of consolidating the success of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's recent visit to the Soviet Union and of further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet Union.

Continuing to develop the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship is our people's firm determination and invariable creed.

The Soviet Union is the liberator who helped our people's cause of national liberation with blood [uri inminui choguk haebang wiopul piroso towajun haebangja] and is a fraternal state and ally [hyongje kukkka imyo tongmaengguk] which has supported and is morally and materially supporting our people's cause of the construction of a new society and national reunification.

In the future, too, we will advance forever with the Soviet people in the same ranks, carry out the common cause for the victory of socialism and communism against imperialism, and make all efforts to comprehensively expand and develop the friendly links between the two countries in all domains.

Long live the permanent fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples! [applause] [end recording]

USTINOV GREETS MPR COUNTERPART ON ANNIVERSARY

PM201810 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Aug 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Colonel General J. Yondon, defense minister of the Mongolian People's Republic

Esteemed comrade minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces, and on my own account, I cordially congratulate you and all servicemen of the Mongolian People's Army on the 45th anniversary of the routing of imperialist Japan's troops near the Halhaiin Gol River.

In August 1939, the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces, true to their allied obligations, rendered fraternal international assistance to the Mongolian people in their just struggle against the Japanese occupiers. The victory at Halhaiin Gol River confirmed the great force of the unbreakable friendship between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples and their Armies. Today this fraternal friendship continues to develop and strengthen in the interests of universal peace and security and creates favorable conditions enabling the Mongolian working people to successfully resolve the tasks of socialist building.

On the day of this remarkable anniversary, I wish you and all servicemen of the Mongolian People's Army new successes in implementing the 18th MPRP Congress decisions on strengthening your motherland's defense capability in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

LAVROV VIEWS AFGHAN-PAKISTANI RELATIONS, TALKS

LD201959 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Another round of the Afghan-Pakistani talks conducted through the mediation of the United Nations is to begin in Geneva on the 24th. Ivan Lavrov of Radio Moscow makes this comment:

The very fact that such contacts will resume is accepted positively in many countries of South Asia, where it is seen as a hopeful sign. Indeed, it is now obvious that many of the issues related to the international aspect of the Afghan problem are possible to settle only at the conference table. Islamabad cannot deny this. What's more, judging from what the head of the Pakistani military regime, Ziaul Haq, has said at a recent meeting with reporters, Islamabad recognizes the importance of a positive outcome of the talks.

Yet, it is just as obvious that what is needed for this is [words indistinct] sides. As for the position of Kabul, it has been formulated in detail in the concrete proposals of the DRA Government put forward on 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981. The documents confirm the country's readiness to have talks with Islamabad on all matters pertaining to the situation around the DRA. If there are guarantees that the armed interference in the republic's affairs from the outside is ended, the Afghan side will draft a schedule for the withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops.

Meanwhile, there are circles trying to reduce the problem of overcoming tensions on the borders of Afghanistan to a withdrawal of Soviet troops. The recent statement by Gen Ziaul Haq serves as a fresh example. Yet such an approach amounts to deliberately confusing the cause and consequences of events. As has been noted on many occasions, the Soviet troops are in Afghanistan at the request of its government with only one purpose -- to help protect the borders of their ally against aggression. The factors that have necessitated the presence of a limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan will disappear as soon as the aggressive actions against that country are brought to a halt.

At the same time, there are influential groups which do not conceal that they are interested in a continuation of the undeclared war against Afghanistan. The Reagan administration, for one, prefers to leave unsolved the entire complex of problems related to the situation around the DRA. What's more, it is aggravating the tension in the region in order to confuse the problem. The U.S. Senate recently voted for the allocation of additional tens of millions of dollars to finance subversive actions against Afghanistan. As the Afghan Foreign Ministry rightfully concluded in a recent document, the United States is trying to impart a qualitatively new aspect to the aggression against the Afghan people.

One cannot fail to see that Pakistan is becoming involved in these plans. On its territory CIA instructors continue to train Afghan bandits for terrorist actions in Afghanistan, Pakistani territory remains a transit base for consignments of U.S. arms to the basmach bands. The flow of arms, according to TIME magazine, has about tripled in comparison with the past year. This fact alone calls into question the sincerity of the assertions by the Pakistani military regime that it is against interference in Afghan affairs.

This feeling of doubt becomes stronger after analysing the preparedness with which Islamabad is joining Peking's course with regard to Afghanistan, a course which is parallel to Washington's. During his recent visit to Peking, the Pakistani foreign minister, Yaqub Khan, requested the Chinese leaders to permit the transfer of some of the camps of Afghan counterrevolutionaries from Pakistan to China.

The request has actually outlined another area of Pakistani-Chinese cooperation: significantly, joint participation in the undeclared war against Afghanistan. And so, who is threatening whom and whose security has to be guaranteed?

To demand in such condition the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan would amount to trying to deprive a victim of aggression of the right to self-defense, to collective defense against that aggression — a right recorded in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. Yet, such calculations are naive, to put it mildly. What could be done instead to make every effort to secure an end to the interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan? [sentence as heard] This is the way to help Afghanistan and Pakistan settle bilateral relations.

ACTIVITIES, COMMENT MARKING AFGHAN LIBERATION

Karmal Kabul Meeting Speech

PM201030 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Defend the Revolution's Gains"]

[Text] Kabul, 17 Aug -- A ceremonial session to mark the 65th anniversary of the restoration of Afghanistan's independence has been held in the Afghan capital. It was attended by members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, and the Council of Ministers, and public representatives.

B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and DRA Revolutionary Council chairman, delivered a report at the session. He noted that the Afghan people's victory over the British colonialists and the restoration of Afghanistan's political independence are inseparably linked with the development of the revolutionary process all over the world. "The Great October Socialist Revolution," he said, "was the driving force behind the liberation struggle of our country's working people." Soviet Russia was the first to recognize Afghanistan's independence. The assistance and support of the world's first socialist state has always been, is, and will remain a mighty factor in safeguarding our country's independence, territorial integrity, and national sovereignty, the Afghan leader emphasized.

He noted that the DRA has now secured great prestige in the international arena and within the Nonaligned Movement. It resolutely advocates peace, social progress, freedom, and independence for the peoples struggling against imperialist aggression. The DRA displays solidarity with the world socialist community in the latter's consistent struggle for peace in the world. It supports the constructive proposals to strengthen peace and security in the world forwarded by the CPSU, the Soviet state, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko personally.

Following the April Revolution in Afghanistan, the colonialists' policy was continued by the United States, its NATO allies, the Chinese hegemonists, Pakistan's militarist regime, and Iranian reaction, all of whom launched an undeclared war against the DRA. In these difficult conditions, the USSR, the Afghan working people's historical friend, is again helping defend Afghanistan's independence, territorial integrity, and national sovereignty by rendering it internationalist assistance at the DRA's request. It has helped the DRA repulse the imperialist aggression and frustrate reaction's plans to kindle war in the region. Afghanistan's peoples highly value this assistance and understand its historic significance. Having noted that the Soviet limited military contingent is in the DRA at the request of the DRA Government, under the provisions of the USSR-DRA Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, and in full accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter, B. Karmal declared that this question is an internal matter for the DRA and no one in the world has the right to interfere in it.

Speaking of the republic's postrevolutionary achievements, he noted that the revolutionary movement in the country is firmly marching along the path of radical transformations in the interest of the working people despite the undeclared war launched against the DRA by the forces of imperialism and reaction. He highly appraised the activity of the National Fatherland Front, which has united all working classes and strata of Afghan society under the PDPA's leadership.

The main goal of the party and states economic policy he went on, is to enchance working people's material and spiritual living standards. Extensive efforts are being made to comprehensively develop the country's industrial and agricultural production. A most important role in this is played by the democratic reform of land and water resources. The country's foreign trade is successfully developing. Important steps have been taken in minerals extraction, power generation, fuel production, and the expansion of transport and communications.

Radical measures have been taken to ensure equality for all national and ethnic groups in the country and to develop their national culture. Great successes have been achieved in the struggle for universal literacy. True democracy is being constantly expanded and strengthened in the country. The people's masses are actively involved in matters of state administration via participation in the work of jirgas and councils.

One of the Afghan revolution's gains, B. Karmal pointed out, is the DRA's principled and peace-loving foreign policy. Afghanistan sincerely desires peace and peaceful coexistence with its neighbors. It is well known to all that the present tension around Afghanistan is created by the aggressive policy of imperialism, headed by the Reagan adminstration, its NATO allies, the Chinese hegemonists, and regional reaction.

There are presently 117 Afghan counterrevolutionary camps on the territory of Pakistan, Iran, and China. The Reagan administration, which has elevated state and international terrorism to the status of official policy, is behind the equipping, training, and infiltrating of counterrevolutionary gangs onto DRA territory to kill and destroy. B. Karmal stressed that the DRA seeks a peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and has proved this by deeds, by putting forward constructive proposals on this issue. It has given, gives, and will continue to give all the necessary cooperation in all efforts made in this direction via the UN secretary general's representative. It is now up to our neighbors to manifest a similar goodwill," he said.

Gratitude for USSR Message

PM2Q1025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, the DRA Government, the entire Afghan people, and on our own behalf, we express sincere gratitude for the friendly and heartfelt congratulations on the 65th anniversary of the restoration of Afghanistan's independence.

Sixty-five years ago the freedom-loving and courageous people of Afghanistan defended the independence of their beloved motherland in a stubborn and selfless struggle against the imperialist colonizers.

On this important national day, we recall with profound and boundless gratitude that the young Soviet state, under the wise leadership of great Lenin, was the first to extend a selfless and sincere hand of friendship to the free Afghanistan. It is generally known that the leader of all working people -- Vladimir Ilich Lenin -- was the founder of Afghan-Soviet friendship and the genuine defender of Afghanistan's freedom and independence.

The recognition by the land of the soviets of Afghanistan's independence, the establishment of Afghan-Soviet diplomatic relations, and the signing of a treaty of friendship between our countries were events of historic significance, marked the end of Afghanistan's isolation, and laid a firm basis for goodneighborly bilateral relations based on the principles of full equality, noninterference in internal affairs, respect for national independence and territorial integrity, and mutual cooperation.

The victory of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan, effected under the leadership of the PDPA, provided a powerful impetus for the further development of relations between our countries and peoples, having now become a model of international friendship and solidarity. The Treaty of Friendship, Goodneighborliness, and Cooperation signed 5 December 1978, consolidated the Leninist principles of interstate relations, is a firm foundation for the unbreakable friendship between our countries and peoples at its new, higher fraternal stage, opens still broader and radiant prospects for the constant development of traditional Afghan-Soviet relations, and fills and enriches them with qualitatively new and more profound content.

The PDPA, the DRA Government, and the entire Afghan people nourish feelings of sincere gratitude toward the heroic Soviet people for their revolutionary solidarity and fraternal international help being shown our people -- in the current difficult conditions of the undeclared war unleashed by international imperialism against our country -- in the struggle to secure and strengthen their freedom and independence, in the defense of the revolutionary gains, in economic, social, and cultural building, and in the creation of a new and flourishing society on the sacred land of revolutionary, heroic Afghanistan.

We express the firm and unshakable confidence that the relations of friendship, brotherhood, and all-round fruitful cooperation, that happily exist between the DRA and USSR, will continue to develop and strengthen for the good of our countries' peoples and in the interests of peace throughout the world. For our part, we will cherish and preserve our fraternal friendship with the great Soviet Union and do everything to ensure that our cooperation on questions of bilateral links and in the international arena is as rich in content and all-embracing as possible. We are profoundly convinced that the unbreakable Afghan-Soviet friendship has been and will remain the guarantee of revolutionary Afghanistan's peace, freedom, national independence, and progress.

The Afghan people are celebrating the glorious jubilee in an atmosphere of further rallying the DRA's revolutionary, democratic, and patriotic forces around the PDPA; they are fully and inflexibly determined to defend the glorious motherland's freedom and independence from the encroachments of the United States and its accomplices and regional and international reaction; and they are confident of a bright and happy future for their country.

On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, the DRA Government, and the entire Afghan people, we wholeheartedly and sincerely wish the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government, the entire Soviet people, and you dear comrades, personally further successes in the noble and creative activity for the happiness and prosperity of the Soviet people and in the struggle to maintain and consolidate universal peace and security throughout the world.

The PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, and the DRA Council of Ministers

TV Program on Anniversary

LD191525 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1110 GMT on 19 August broadcasts a 30-minute program entitled "Friends' Festival" devoted to the anniversary of Afghanistan's independence. The program is narrated by Leonid Zolotarevskiy, international affairs journalist.

The program begins with a history of Afghanistan since independence, stressing increasing Soviet-Afghan cooperation and Soviet aid. Meanwhile, the video shows outdoor scenes from town and country, including the main port for Soviet-Afghan trade exchanges on the Amu Darya River. The historical review ends with the triumph of the April Revolution.

Zolotarevskiy then recalls the counterrevolutionaries' atrocities. A video clip on the aftermath of a bomb blast is shown, including shots of the bodies of victims, followed by shots of a group of men arrested for the crime. Zolotarevskiy says that they were given their instructions by the Islamic Party, whose leader was received with pomp and ceremony at the White House. Zolotarevskiy notes the increasing counterrevolutionary activities by bandits sent from Pakistan with U.S. support. As Zolotarevskiy explains that the weapons shown were made in the West, video shows medium shots of piles of rifles and other weapons and ammunition, ending with a closeup of a mortar round with three lines of markings: on the top is "M36," in the middle "02"; and the bottom "002-808."

Faced with mounting attacks, the Afghan Government requested Soviet aid -- Zolotarevskiy says -- and the limited Soviet military contingent arrived. Video shows columns of trucks and light vehicles on a mountainous road. As the terrorists began to suffer defeats, refugees started returning from Peshawar. Video shows scenes from a provincial town, said to be near the Pakistani border, showing peaceful life and then interviews with some Afghans, in vernacular overlaid with Russian translation, who say — according to Zolotarevskiy's translation -- that they have returned from exile and are glad to be home. Zolotarevskiy closes by saying that the Afghans are happily looking towards the future, as video shows people walking in streets of an Afghan town.

DRA'S MANGAL VISITS UZBEKISTAN, MEETS OFFICIALS

GF201404 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] DRA Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the State Planning Committee Sarwar Mangal paid a visit to Uzbekistan during the past few days. Mangal travelled to Syr-Darya Oblast and acquainted himself with the work carried out in the field of land reclamation and irrigation. He was also received by the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers.

SOVIET RESTORATION OF SABOTAGED DRA BRIDGE NOTED

PM171041 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin report under the rubric 'On the Spot": "The Bridge"]

[Text] Anyone who has had occasion to use the Salang Pass from Kabul cannot have avoided this bridge, not far from Jabal or Saraj. Or rather, this place. The bridge that many people may remember no longer exists. One day a tremendous explosion (600-700 kg of explosives, as specialists later established) flung off the supports of the 34-meter span that linked the banks.

By destroying the bridge, the counterrevolutionaries hoped to paralyze traffic along the country's main transport artery and put Kabul and other settlements on starvation rations.

But a detour was immediately created, adding only a little to the route's length. Soviet sappers provided assistance in restoring the bridge the very next day.

Officer A. Ryabukha, an experienced military engineer, showed me diagrams and photographs taken during the restoration work, and explained them. It was necessary to "fix" the support under which the dushmans had laid their charge. Then a wide-span prefabricated road bridge section had to be assembled and positioned on the restored support.

"Accurate engineering calculations, enthusiasm, common sense -- all this helped us send the first vehicles across the bridge on only the 10th day," Anatoliy Ivanovich said.

One of the photographs that Anatoliy Ivanovich showed me depicts the following scene. Tractors pull a 120-ton section. An openwork metal "beak" protrudes in front of the section. This is the so-called pierhead [avanbek]. Being made of aluminum -- they used a section of a less sturdy bridge -- it does not significantly add to the weight of the main section, but reaches the support 15 meters ahead of it and prevents it from falling if it should start to overbalance.

Without the pierhead -- which is "unnecessary" -- the 12-meter length of the section that acts as a counterweight would have to be made even longer to be on the safe side. And that means extra money, as they say. Also, the section would be heavier. More tractors would be needed to shift the additional tons from the spot...

Nothing unexpected happened. Everything went as planned: The section accurately and reliably rested on the support on the first attempt.

Thus that, in short, was the situation at the place where the dushmans committed their act of sabotage.

At headquarters, I asked for a list of the servicemen who distinguished themselves in the bridge restoration.

Here are their names: Officers S. Zaytsev, V. Gavrish, A. Malkin, R. Khabibullin, V. Zlagodnyuk, and V. Durunov; Sergeant I. Spesivtsev; Junior Sergeant I. Sava; and Privates N. Chuyko, I. Krutov, A. Katkov, and R. Ibragimov. There were explanatory notes next to some of the names. Here is one: "Private I. Bystrov -- fired on by dushmans from an ambush during the bridge restoration." And another: "Private O. Vokrestov, driver of a ZIL-130 truck, fired on by dushmans from an ambush while transporting construction materials, drove the truck out of the line of fire."

These were not just restoration operations. The sappers were operating under fire, combat fashion.

The dushmans struck basely, in an underhand way; practically striking against unarmed men.

In Afghanistan, in the conditions of an undeclared war whose inspirers constantly strive to escalate it, even peaceful labor is labor in the front line of the armed struggle against the counterrevolution. In this labor the Soviet internationalist servicemen are reliable allies of the Afghan people. Selflessness, readiness to sacrifice themselves for the sake of the friendly people's life and prosperity -- these and many of our servicemen's other qualities are augmenting the number of the Soviet Union's friends among the Afghans. They spoke of this at a meeting on the occasion of the opening of the restored bridge to traffic.

REBELS 'ROUTED' IN DRA'S GHAZNI PROVINCE

LD200405 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Aug 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by PRAVDA political observers Vsevolod Ovchinnikov; video report from Afghanistan by Yuriy Solton]

[Text] Ghazni Province. It is situated in southwest Afghanistan, cut off from the rest of the country by a high mountain range. At one time its center was the capital of the mighty Ghazni Empire that extended from Persia to India. Now only the remains of two starry minarets and fortification recall the remote past.

Ghazni Province is called the frontline province. It borders on Pakistan where there are over 100 bases in which U.S. experts in piracy train and arm the dushmans. From there they infiltrate Afghan territory. These are not simply gangs of robbers and murderers, but rather well-organized and armed units of mercenaries with whose aid the U.S. is waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan. As revolutionary power in the province strengthened and the prestige of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan grew -- incidentally, soon to mark its 20 anniversary -- the actions of the bandits became increasingly cruel. For a long time the gangs terrorized both the population of Ghazni Province itself, and of the town of Ghazni, from where we conduct our story.

A power station was restored in Ghazni in May. The dushmans destroyed it on the eve of its commissioning, hitting it with grenades. But the power station was restored and today it is in operation. The bandits threaten the peasants and deal particularly cruelly with those who join cooperatives in self-defense units. This boy, (?10-year-old) (Kamardin), is missing a leg. His father is a peasant in the self-defense unit. The bandits laid mines not far from his house and little (Kamardin) was injured by one of them.

But no matter how violent the bandits have been, the new life is gathering strength. Party, youth, and women's organizations are active in Ghazni and the province's economy is being put on the right track. It is being cleared of dushmans. Units of the People's Army, commanded by Mohammad Nabi 'Azimi, first deputy minister of national defense, recently conducted a brilliant operation. They routed major gangs of dushmans and seized quite a lot of weaponry. The situation is presently nearing normal in a number of provinces in the country, including Ghazni, says General Mohammad Nabi 'Azimi. Subunits of the People's Army are in control of the situation. Self-defense detachments -- of considerable help to us in this -- are set up by local inhabitants. The enemy however is still strong.

This is understandable, for the dushmans are acting not only with the support of the Pakistani authorities, but also with direct financial and military aid from Washington. Bandit sorties from Pakistani territory are not coming to a halt. We have conducted several major operations against the dushmans, the most recent of which was particularly successful. Several large gangs were routed immediately and much weaponry was seized.

The weapons are mainly American, Chinese, and British. Some of them were exhibited in one of the town's squares. A meeting of the town's inhabitants and peasants from nearby villages was held and they thanked the servicemen of the People's Army.

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL MEETS INDIA'S REDDY

PM171745 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 14 August a talk took place between N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, and V.B. Reddy, Indian minister of shipping and transport, who has come to Moscow in connection with the opening of the Indian national exhibiton. There was a discussion of questions regarding the state of and development prospects for trade and economic bilateral relations.

MOSCOW SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSES SOVIET-INDIAN TRADE

LD161909 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- A symposium held at Moscow's International Trade Center discussed possibilities of scaling up Soviet-Indian trade in machines and equipment. It was co-sponsored by the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India, and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR with the assistance of the Sovincenter Association. The symposium was held within the framework of the current Indian national exhibition in Moscow.

At a time when Soviet-Indian trade has been dynamically growing over many years, the speakers at the symposium said the exchanges of machines and equipment still remain at a relatively low level and do not correspond to either production capabilities or economic potentials of both countries. This means that precisely that group of products seems to be the untapped reserve for bringing about a new rise in Soviet-Indian trade.

Addressing the symposium, Ramkrishna Bajaj, president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, said that the desire to scale up reciprocal deliveries of machines and equipment was mutual and that the sides were already making joint efforts in that field. Indian businessmen had already conducted negotiations with representatives of Soviet foreign trade associations in India, and an Indian delegation visited the USSR to get acquainted with the capabilities of the Soviet machine-tool manufacturing industry. About 100 Indian firms, both state- and privately-owned, had made specific proposals on that matter.

Soviet technology, Ramkrishna Bajaj went on to say, could prove useful for the development of quite a few industries in India, notably, the chemical, pharmaceutical, and food industries, in the production of building materials and steel structures. It use would make it possible, among other things, to boost the production of export goods. In its turn, the Soviet Union could buy labor-intensive products in India. Joint ventures in the markets of third countries might be of big interest, too.

The president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry pointed to the need of upgrading exchange of information between the two countries to give them better knowledge of each other's production and export capabilities.

INDIAN FIRM OPENS PERMANENT OFFICE IN MOSCOW

LD171649 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- India's Chinar Exports has opened its permanent representative office at the Moscow International Trade Center. It received accreditation at the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R. last January.

Chinar Exports is one of the largest trading companies of the private economic sector in India, Hardev Singh Sandhu, the firm's president, told a TASS correspondent. In the past three years its trading operations have been expanding at a rapid pace: in 1981, they made up 250 million rupees; in 1982 -- 410 million; and in 1983 -- 510 million rupees. This process of expansion has been largely due to deliveries to the Soviet Union. (Chinar Exports entered the Soviet market for the first time ten years ago.) Since then, the Soviet Union has become the principal trading partner of the company. The U.S.S.R. accounts for almost 40 percent of its exports.

With the assistance of Chinar Exports, Soviet foreign trade agencies bought different goods in India, including machine tools, equipment for textile mills, pumps for the oil and gas industry, cables, foodstuffs, textiles, knit and leatherwear, postal stamps, and articles produced by traditional craftsmen.

For the products wholly exported to the Soviet Union, Chinar Exports has specially set up four organizations in a free trade zone for the purpose of finishing the goods from third countries. For example, these organizations supply to the U.S.S.R. electronic devices and assemble excavators of West German make. Such a form of cooperation is mutually beneficial, Hardev Singh Sandhu went on to say, as it helps India reduce unemployment and enables the Soviet Union to receive the needed goods, paying for it in rupees.

In its turn, Chinar Exports is trying to scale up purchases of Soviet goods, Hardev Singh Sandhu said. For several years now the company has been selling Soviet postal stamps in India as an agent of the Soviet foreign trade association Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga. At present, negotiations are under way for the delivery of Soviet Kamaz trucks and certain types of raw chemicals to the Indian market. According to the president of Chinar Exports, one of the promising forms of joint ventures is the setting up of manufacturing facilities in India which would turn out labor-intensive products with the use of Soviet technology and subsequently export them to the U.S.S.R. and third countries.

Chinar Exports has a large section at the current Indian national exhibition in Moscow. On an area of 120 square meters it shows more than 100 types of goods that are exported to the Soviet Union. Chinar Exports also offers some new products to the Soviet foreign agencies: copper foil, fireproof construction panels, and surgical instruments.

BRIEFS

USSR-INDIA SEA TRANSPORT -- Sea transport between Soviet and Indian ports continues to grow. Since the opening of the first regular Soviet-Indian line in 1958, the amount of sea cargo has increased almost eight-fold. At present a joint stock of containers is being established as well as container-processing facilities in Soviet and Indian ports. The Black Sea Shipping Company says there are reasons to assume that the amount of cargo on the regular line this year will exceed 1 million metric tons for the first time. Complex equipment for metallurgical works, (?thermal power stations), and mines is shipped from the USSR. Goods carried from India include products of enterprises built with USSR aid as well as tea, coffee, leather, jute, and textile goods. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 14 Aug 84 LD]

NEW ZEALAND'S LANGE'S NUCLEAR ARMS STANCE VIEWED

PM201554 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "New Zealand's Position"]

[Text] Paris, 18 Aug -- According to an AFP report from Wellington, New Zealand Prime Minister D. Lange has stated that the draft law banning nuclear-powered ships or those carrying nuclear weapons from approaching New Zealand shores will be put before Parliament at the beginning of next year. "However, the government," he said, "by no means needs to rely on an appropriate law to pursue its policy on this question."

D. Lange intends to discuss the question of banning U.S. warships that are nuclear-powered or carry nuclear weapons from approaching New Zealand shores next month with U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz when he arrives in New York to take part in the work of the UN General Assembly session.

The New Zealand Cabinet's program statement submitted to Parliament stresses that the Labor government will focus its efforts on the struggle to create a nuclear-free zone in the south Pacific. "Nuclear weapons are the main threat to the security of both New Zealand and any other country," the statement points out. "Therefore, we will advocate ridding this part of the world from nuclear weapons."

The course of the New Zealand Government, headed by D. Lange, aimed against turning the Pacific Ocean states into Washington's "nuclear hostages" was greeted with satisfaction by the overwhelming majority of participants at the recent regional conference of the Commonwealth countries' heads of state and government in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea). It follows from their statements that Wellington's resolve to limit the U.S. military's activeness in the country's territorial waters creates a real opportunity to restrain U.S. nuclear ambitions in the south Pacific.

IZVESTIYA CITES VNA ON PRC-SRV BORDER CLASHES

PM201054 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Aug Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Armed Provocations"]

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Aug -- China is continuing its armed provocations on the Vietnamese-Chinese border, the VNA agency reports.

Regions in Ha Tuyen and Quang Ninh Provinces have been subjected to artillery bombardments over the past week from the Chinese side. At the same time many violations of Vietnam's air and sea borders by Chinese planes and ships have taken place. In addition to this China has stepped up its espionage and subversive activity and is intensifying psychological warfare against the SRV. All these actions attest to Beijing's desire to whip up tension on the two countries' border.

The Vietnamese People's Army servicemen and the population of the SRV's northern border areas, the agency stresses, are resolutely rebuffing the provocative actions of the Chinese side.

HENG SAMRIN STRESSES PRK SUPPORT FOR USSR POLICY

LD201407 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Phnom Penh August 20 TASS -- The People's Republic of Kampuchea fully supports the Soviet Union's consistent peaceful foreign policy course aimed at strengthening world peace, preventing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

This was stated here by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The land of the soviets plays the decisive role in consolidating international security, rallying the ranks of progressive peoples in the struggle against imperialism, the Kampuchean leader stressed in a conversation with journalists. All-round successes of People's Kampuchea in national revival, rehabilitation of the economy which was wrecked during the sway of the Pol Pot regime, are inseparable from the Soviet Union's fraternal aid.

The recent visit to the USSR of Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has been an important step in further development of relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples. We shall continue exerting every effort to steadily strengthen close unity with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, other fraternal socialist states, said the Kampuchean leader.

The Kampuchean people confidently follows the lines of building the foundations of a socialist society. That was convincingly demonstrated once again by the recent session of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Agricultural production is steadily on the rise, industry is being restored. We have a right to take pride in our accomplishments in the development of education, culture, and public health, he noted.

The imperialist and hegemonistic forces, however, did not reconcile themselves to their defeat in Kampuchea. They are trying to heighten the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean frontier, to destabilise the situation in South-East Asia. The People's Republic of Kampuchea strives for the settlement of all disputable questions through peaceful equal negotiations, but meanwhile, the Kampucheans are fully determined to reliably defend the freedom and independence of the homeland, to give a firm rebuff to all those who encroach upon the soveriegnty and territorial integrity of the country, stressed Heng Samrin.

PRK'S CHAN SI ON NATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS

LD171639 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Phnom Penh August 17 TASS -- Kampuchea is confidently advancing along the road of national rebirth. The aftermaths of the rule by Pol Pot's regime of genocide are being overcome and the Republic's economy is being rebuilt at a rapid pace. This was stated by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Chan Si when addressing here a session of the National Assembly of Kampuchea.

He noted the considerable successes in developing industry and agriculture. The harvests of rice and other crops and the increased output of livestock produce made it possible this year to ensure, on the whole, the population's requirements in foodstuffs. The area of cultivated land is growing steadily. This year alone rice will be planted on more than 1.7 million hectares. The development of virgin and fallow lands continues.

Industry that was almost totally destroyed by the Pol Potists is being gradually rehabilitated. Enterprises are increasing output to meet the population's requirements in prime necessities.

In the near future, the national economy will have to make a new step forward in all fields, especially in increasing agricultural production, Chan Si said. The successes of the first half of this year have created good preconditions for the attainment of the set plans.

KULIKOV WRITES ON USSR-POLISH JOINT COMBAT

LD201506 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 20 TASS -- The comradeship-in-arms of the Soviet Army, the Polish People's Army and the armies of other participants in the Warsaw Treaty Organization, their constant progress and their combat readiness constitute one of the most important factors contributing to the safeguarding of peace and the creation of favourable conditions for successfully building socialism, Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, says in his article about Soviet-Polish comradeship-in-arms. The article is carried by the latest issue of the journal NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA.

The Soviet-Polish fraternity of a new type, basically different from any military alliance of the past, emerged in the common struggle against fascism, the article says. It is based on the principles of proletarian internationalism and common goals in the just struggle against German nazism.

Marshal Kulikov describes glorious episodes of the struggle waged by the Polish patriots against Hitler invaders and the active participation of Soviet and Polish critizens in the guerrilla movement of the two countries. He dwells specifically on the joint combat operations of the Soviet and Polish troops.

The heroic struggle of the Polish people against the Nazi invaders and for the consolidation of the people's rule, the author says, exposes the myths of the falsifiers of history about the "installation" of "revolutionary regimes" by the Soviet Army and forcefully confirms Lenin's postulate that revolution is impossible without appropriate domestic conditions. The Soviet Army, the article reads, has created favourable conditions for the intrinsic natural processes to come to fruition by having done, in Klement Gottwald's just words, "the most burdensome part of the job, the rout of the invaders."

Traditions of comradeship in arms between the Soviet and Polish Armies have continued to develop in the post-war period as well, the marshal points out, and at present constitute a great moral and political asset of our countries. These traditions have now been embraced by the armies of the Warsaw Treaty member countries and become an effective means of educating personnel.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES MAGNUSZEW DEMONSTRATION

LD201448 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw August 20 TASS -- A mass manifestation, devoted to the 40th anniversary of the fighting on the west bank of the Wisla River has been held in the Polish city of Magnuszew. Fighting men of the first army of the Polish Armed Forces participated in the fighting along with Soviet Army servicemen. First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski and other leaders of the Republic, took part in the manifestation.

Speaking at the meeting with veterans, participants in the fighting on the Magnuszew bridgehead Wojciech Jaruzelski emphasized the inestimable significance of the joint struggle of the Soviet and Polish servicemen against fascism. The reminder of those events, he said, mobilizes the people for further efforts for the good of People's Poland. History reaffirmed that the way traversed by soldiers of the Polish Armed Forces together with Soviet Army servicemen, bringing freedom to their war-torn homeland, proved to be a correct one.

Great changes took place in our country over the period of 40 years since the formation of the Polish People's Republic, the speaker said. Accomplishments of the working people of People's Poland were attained through persistent labour, struggle against anti-Polish and anti-socialist forces, through overcoming difficulties caused by the imperialist course of confrontation. And now, too, certain circles in the West continue actions in order to prevent the successful development of the Polish socialist state. An example of that are American "sanctions" towards the Polish People's Republic.

All members of the Polish society may take pride in successes attained over the years of people's power. The servicemen who fought in the years of the Second World War, and those serving in the Army now, experience the sense of duty that was fulfilled to the socialist homeland, they believe in the future of their country, stressed Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Speakers at the manifestation expressed concern and anxiety over the stepped up activities of neo-Nazis in the FRG who proclaim again slogans of the Hitler Reich, designs of revanchists who advocate revision of the Second World War results. The participants in the Magnuszew meeting pledged to do the utmost to defend peace, to further the peace initiatives aimed at deliverance of mankind from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

CSSR'S JAKES WRITES ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PM171410 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee: "In the Key Salients"]

[Text] Prague, Aug -- In the process of implementing the long-term general line of building a developed socialist society, the CPCZ focuses its attention primarily on the tasks of accelerating the national economy's transition to an intensive path of development and improving production efficiency and the quality of all types of labor. This work was significantly boosted by the 16th CPCZ Congress decisions. The importance of these decisions stems primarily from the fact that, on the basis of practice and theoretical generalizations derived from the implementation of the party's strategic line and in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the Czechoslovak Communists' forum elaborated and further concretized both the immediate and the long-term goals of a struggle that is truly historic in nature. This strategic task can be compared to such revolutionary sociopolitical advances as industrialization and the cooperativization of agriculture during the period when the foundations of the socialist society in Czechoslovakia were laid.

The 16th CPCZ Congress drew special attention to the need for an accelerated transition to the path of intensification in order to attain the main goal of party policy -- to maintain and qualitatively improve the living standards that have been attained, and strengthen the population's social confidence in accordance with the results we are achieving in the national economy's development. At the same time, the congress noted that the implementation of the party's socioeconomic policy is -- and this is especially important in today's international situation -- a prerequisite of the CSSR's further economic and political consolidation and the enhancement of its defense capability as a firm link of the socialist community and the Warsaw Pact.

The results achieved in implementing the 16th CPCZ Congress plans in the socioeconomic sphere during the first 3 years of the 7th Czechoslovak 5-Year Plan confirm the correctness of this orientation and the need to further deepen it and implement it consistently.

The successful attainment of the 7th CSSR 5-Year Plan's targets requires that the present production rates be maintained and that the growth in national income be increased. This, however, requires that the intensification of the entire national economy continue to be accelerated. The decisive factors in intensification are the development of science and technology and the rapid introduction of scientific and technical achievements into practice. This is precisely how the question was posed at the CPCZ Central Committee June 1983 Plenum. The measures adopted by the plenum are aimed at ensuring that the introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production becomes the pivot of the plan and the main content of the activity of leading economic cadres and working people, and that the "research-development-production" cycle is shortened.

By adopting targeted state programs closely coordinated with the potential of scientific and technical cooperation with the USSR, we are ensuring the solution of tasks in the key spheres of science and technology. These include the thrifty consumption and more effective utilization of energy and raw materials and automation via the introduction of electronics and robotics in the national economy and through the assimilation of flexible production systems. They also include the development of subassembly sectors of machinebuilding; nuclear machine building; the manufacture of control, measuring, and regulating equipment; the development of small-volume and pure chemical industry and biotechnology; enhancing the country's self-sufficiency in food products; and the better utilization of secondary raw materials. It is also necessary to show greater concern for health services and for the protection and improvement of the environment. By 1990, the introduction of electronics in the leading sectors of the CSSR national economy ought to result in savings of at least 20 percent in materials and energy, increase labor productivity at least 25 percent, and produce a relative labor resources savings amounting to 120,000 workers.

We attach decisive importance to the rapid renewal of output and to ensuring quality in the widest sense of the word. It is a question of introducing modern techniques and rationalization measures that reduce the consumption of energy, metals, and materials, enhance labor productivity, and help resolve ecological problems. These efforts are already bearing fruit. For example, during the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan, we have achieved production growth while saving 8.2 million metric tons of standard fuel and achieving a 4.9-percent saving in metal. It is a question of updating products, as a result of which those products will be of higher quality and technical standards, embody the maximum of skilled labor, and compete successfully on world markets in terms of both quality and price.

Cooperation with other CEMA member-countries, and especially with the USSR, is of decisive significance for Czechoslovakia from the viewpoint of internal and external economic conditions. Our party and government totally support the decisions made at the CEMA countries' economic summit conference in Moscow. Our cooperation with the fraternal countries is based on long-term targeted cooperation programs, and key significance is attached to the production sharing and specialization program, which creates the preconditions for series production and for improving product quality, for product unification and standardization, and for increased reciprocal deliveries of specialized products. We see this as a powerful source of intensification, improved labor efficiency and productivity, and strengthened technical and economic independence from the West.

This enormous potential enriches the experience already accumulated in the CSSR of assimilating the production of nuclear reactors on the basis of Soviet instruction and a number of other complex products. In the sphere of robot and manipulator manufacture, for example, since as far back as 1979 we have been developing several types of industrial robots serving metalworking machine tools, presses, and equipment for pressure-die casting jointly with the USSR. In the same way we have implemented with the Soviet Union an effective international division of labor in both the development and the production of the component base for microelectronic circuits and specialized technological equipment.

We intend to continue this cooperation actively, as is evidenced by the many agreements within the framework of the long-term program for the development of specialization and production sharing in machine building and in the chemical, petrochemical, and electronic industires.

Czechoslovakia's participation in the retooling, modernization, and expansion of Soviet light and food industry, trade, and service enterprises is a new trend in the development of cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Our economy's close interconnection with the Soviet Union's national economy and the fraternal country's natural resources largely determines the CSSR's development. Thanks to it we are able to resolve problems beyond our own potential and to enhance the effectiveness of our scientific, technical, and industrial base. This is why CPCZ Central Committee plenums have persistently reaffirmed the need to even more consistently improve the reciprocal coordination of national economic plans, further deepen specialization and production sharing, and more widely introduce new and progressive forms of cooperation -- especially by setting up joint scientific, technical, design, and planning bureaus — to which end specific steps have already been taken.

We attach enormous importance to the results of the CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference, which will certainly help deepen the coordination of economic policy and accelerate the process of socialist economic integration in the interests of developing the national economy of the individual fraternal countries and of the socialist community as a whole.

The increasingly close interlinking of our economies and the acceleration of the intensification process are inseparably linked with the improvement of planning and management in the national economy. Qualitative indicators and the production of maximum yield for society are becoming increasingly important.

We pay special attention to the improvement of planning. This is the only way to ensure the balanced long-term development of the national economy, the necessary structural changes, the definition of priority tasks, and the further development of cooperation with the other CEMA member-countries.

The application of economic tools helps the struggle to achieve efficient and economical production, as well as the rational utilization of fuel, energy, and raw materials, to make better use of fixed capital and the work force, and to accelerate scientific and technical progress and the modernization of production.

The measures taken to our country are based on the Leninist principle of democratic centralism. In addition to consolidating centralized management and planning, they envisage the development of economic initiative and creative work, which we see as one of our most important tasks. These measures stem from the requirement to expand relations of financial autonomy and boost the working people's participation in management through counterplanning. Our goal is to make enterprises fully responsible for plan fulfillment while strengthening their autonomy. These measures stimulate the production of high quality goods that meet the proper technical standard and the needs of the reproduction of fixed capital, the domestic market, and the export trade.

Nevertheless, despite the positive results, which find expression in production plan fulfillment and especially in reduced material expenditure, the improved system of planned management of the national economy is still not having the due effect on the rate at which the achievements of science and technology are introduced into practice or on the improvement of capital construction quality, nor is it sufficiently active in stimulating the production of goods for export.

A whole series of further steps has therefore been taken and experiments are in progress, one of the aims being to establish closer links between production and foreign trade.

It must be said once more that even the best system of planned management does not automatically determine everything. Its effectivensss depends on the extent to which it is understood and supported by the working people and on their attitude toward the set tasks. This is why the CPCZ considers the molding of the masses' awareness to be so highly important.

The adoption of pledges in honor of next year's 40th anniversary of the conclusion of our people's national liberation struggle and Czechoslovakia's liberation by the glorious Soviet Army is already beginning to develop on a mass scale. In connection with this memorable date, the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, and the CSSR Government have adopted an address to the working people that contains a call for the development of creative labor initiatives aimed at implementing the 16th CPCZ Congress decisions. The efforts of party, state, and economic organs and public organizations are being fused together in the spirit of this document and under the leadership of the party and the entire national front.

The correctness of the path we have chosen is confirmed by the results of Czechoslovak society's development over the past years. Our achievements have been possible thanks to the people's selfless labor and thanks to our reliance on the alliance and all-around cooperation with the USSR, which, as Comrade Gustav Husak has said, are not only a revolutionary behest for us, but also our living reality and the certainty on which all our plans and future development prospects are based.

1985 LIGHT INDUSTRY PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

LD191028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Anatoliy Naymushin reports on Bulgarian light industry:

Recently in Sofia, a session of the standing working group on cooperation between the Ministry of Production and Trade for Consumer Goods of the Bulgarian People's Republic and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry took place. A protocol on cooperation for 1985 was signed.

In particular, mutual deliveries of high-quality products have been widened. At that, the exchange not only of ready-made products will take place but of materials and prefabricated products as well. A decision on developing an integrated program of bilateral scientific, technological, and economic cooperation in light industry between Bulgaria and USSR for the next 5-year plan was adopted. The main aim of the program is to deepen the integration in this branch of the national economy and to satisfy rising demands of working people for consumer goods.

SOVIET-HUNGARIAN COMPUTER COOPERATION NOTED

PM171747 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 33, August (Signed to Press 6 August) publishes on page 19 under the rubric "CEMA: Integration in Action" a 1,900-word article by (Ervin) Javor, adviser to the "Videoton" electronic enterprise, entitled "'Videoton's' Technical Center." The article begins by noting that hundreds of Hungarian Videoton computers are now in use in the Soviet Union and that they are serviced by the enterprise's technical center in Moscow. The center employs some 200 Hungarian and Soviet computer experts and also trains up to 600 Soviet specialists a year in servicing, programming, and using Videoton computers. The writer points out that Videoton computer equipment worth as much as R100 million is supplied to Soviet customers per year. The article then proceeds to discuss cooperation within CEMA to produce integrated computer equipment.

PRAVDA NOTES ROMANIAN EMBASSY PRESS CONFERENCE

PM161345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Embassy Press Conference"]

[Text] A press conference devoted to the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke was held in the Romanian Embassy in the USSR 15 August.

T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, briefed journalists on the country's successes in socialist building. He noted the great significance, for the further development of Romanian-Soviet relations, of the deepening of ties between the RCP and the CPSU and the expansion of the two countries' cooperation on the basis of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. This accords with the interests of the Romanian and Soviet peoples and the cause of socialism and peace.

The ambassador stressed that the recent talks between Comrade N. Ceausescu and Comrade K.U. Chernenko was a major new contribution to strengthening multifaceted friendly ties between the two countries' peoples.

WORLD WAR II MISSION TO ALBANIA RECALLED

PM171028 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Joint Session"]

[Text] A joint session of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society Board and the Soviet War Veterans Committee was held in Moscow 16 August. It was devoted to the 40th anniversary of the day of the arrival in Albania of the first Soviet mission accredited to the General Staff of the Albanian National Liberation Army during the years of the Great Patriotic War.

OPPOSITION TO REVANCHISM NOT TREATY VIOLATION

PM211015 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 33, Aug 84 p 12

[Lev Bezymenskiy "Observer's View": "Treaties Must Indeed Be Observed" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] There perhaps is no more grievous offence in international life than violation of treaties. The maxim "treaties must be observed" is the measure of the prestige of a state, of its reputation. It no doubt cost Winston Churchill, who certainly did not entertain friendly feelings towards our country, a great deal of effort to overcome his prejudices when he confirmed that the Soviet Union had always strictly honoured commitments.

But now leaders have cropped up in the West, who claim to have discerned what Churchill failed to see. To believe them, the Soviet Union is violating treaties it has not entered into, and in particular the Moscow treaty of August 12, 1970, between the U.S.S.R. and West Germany. How? By coming out against revanchism in the Federal Republic. Literally this is what West German Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Alois Mertes has said. According to him, the Soviet Union is thereby placing in jeopardy the "foundations" of the Moscow treaty. The accusation was seized upon by part of the West German press.

One cannot escape the impression that the authors of such accusations have not bothered even to glance at the text of the highly important document signed 14 years ago. As Konstantin Chernenko stressed recently, the Moscow treaty and the vigorous development of Soviet-West German ties after its conclusion reflected the Soviet and West German peoples' mutual and natural need for peace and detente. The past years witnessed significant and mutually fruitful development of relations. Economic ties acquired wide scope, West Germany becoming the Soviet Union's biggest commercial partner in the West. Top-level meetings between the leaders of the two countries became a commendable practice. All the differences of views notwithstanding, the mechanism of political consultations worked well. The Moscow treaty, together with West Germany's treaties with Poland, the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia, became an integral element of European detente. For our country observance of the spirit and letter of the Moscow treaty was and remains the law. It is precisely because of this that when the sinister plan for the deployment in West Germany of the U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles was born the Soviet side drew the attention of the West German government to the fact that such deployment would run counter to the Moscow treaty. After all, in it the two sides went on record that they "REGARD IT AS AN IMPORTANT AIM OF THEIR POLICY TO MAINTAIN INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND ACHIEVE RELAXATION OF TENSION." But the warnings were not heeded. Who today would deny that the missile deployment, to which the West German government consented, far from contributing to detente, has actually heightened tension?

On this, the most important count of all, the accusation of "undermining the foundations" of the treaty should be addressed to Bonn. No less at variance with these foundations is the Federal Republic's intention to open the way to the manufacture of long-range offensive weapons of its own.

As regards revanchism, the treaty unequivocally states that "PEACE IN EUROPE CAN BE MAINTAINED ONLY IF NO ONE ENCROACHES ON THE PRESENT FRONTIERS." But for some reason in West Germany this principle is totally disregarded by orators at rallies of revanchist associations and by Bonn politicians holding responsible posts.

No one can be persuaded to believe that the above treaty stipulation is compatible with the statement by CDU/CSU deputy floor leader in the Bundestag Volker Ruehe that "according to German constitutional law, Germany exists as an entity recognized in international law within the frontiers of December 31, 1937," and that the treaties concluded by West Germany "do not provide legal grounds for the present frontiers." This statement he made during a visit to Warsaw.

We recall this (one of countless similar instances) not because we enjoy doing so, and not because of any desire to "compromise" the Federal Republic. No one can compromise it as much as politicians who seek to revise the territorial and political outcome of World War II be it a matter of the frontiers of Poland or of the sovereignty of the German Democratic Republic. We have never identified the Federal Republic as a whole or its parties and social groups with these politicians. Precisely because they want to ensure the observance of the Moscow treaty, Soviet people consider it their duty openly to voice their concern. The treaty must indeed be observed.

MIKHAYLOV WRITES ON KILLING OF THAELMANN

PM211057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[V. Mikhaylov article under the rubric "Lessons of History": "Criminals From the 'Wolf's Lair': Who Was Behind the Killing of E. Thaelmann"]

[Text] Midnight. The guards have changed on the watchtowers. Passing the parade ground, a group of SS men approaches the crematorium gates. They let a car pass into the yard. Inside it, squeezed between secret police in plain clothes, is a stocky man. He is taken to the crematorium door. As soon as he enters the building, followed by the SS men, three shots are heard. Then, after a while, one more shot. The door opens again, and the SS men appear. The stocky man is no longer with them. One of them asks another in a whisper: "Do you know who that was?" "Yes," comes the reply, "the Communists' leader, Thaelmann."

This happened in the fascist concentration camp of Buchenwald on the night of 17-18 August 1944. The killing was surrounded by extraordinary measures to preserve secrecy. Even in the concentration camp, from where there was very little chance of getting out alive at all, all the prisoners were driven into the barracks 2 hours before Ernst Thaelmann was brought there from prison. And the prisoners on the crematorium team were also locked up after lighting the furnace. But one of them, even so, witnessed the shooting. Oppressed by a premonition that some especially criminal act was being planned, (Marian Zgoda) made his way through the ventilation shaft to the yard, and hid behind a heap of cinders next to the crematorium. Not only did he see and hear everything, but he recognized the killers and committed their identity to memory....

Many years later, a document was found revealing the origin of the crime. The document, along with other captured material, fell into the hands of American troops in 1943, was taken overseas, and was later handed over to West German archives in Koblenz. It was a handwritten memorandum such as Heinrich Himmler, SS Reichsfuehrer and Chief of the Gestapo, was in the habit of taking to Hitler. On 14 August 1944, the memorandum included, among 12 items, the note "Thaelmann." After the visit to Hitler's headquarters in the "Wolfsschanze" ("Wolf's Lair") the fuehrer's order was written after the name -- "execute."

So why did the fascists eliminate Ernst Thaelmann after all? He had been in their hands for 11 and 1/2 years. They tortured him physically and spiritually, but could not make up their minds to eliminate him. They feared him, living or dead. "My path is predetermined," Ernst Thaelmann wrote from prison to his wife, "even if it becomes still harder. Daily humiliation, the trampling of human dignity -- that is a terrible fate. But this struggle is my lot."

"Will they let me out of prison to see the light of day"? he asked, and answered: "No! They will certainly never let me go voluntarily. Perhaps, however terrible and painful it may be to say this now, if there is an advance by the Soviet Armies which proves dangerous to Germany and if the general military situation therefore deteriorates, the National Socialist regime will do all it can to checkmate such an individual as 'Ernst Thaelmann.' In that situation, Hitler's regime will not shrink from removing Thaelmann and putting an end to him forever."

Yes, the killers were indeed guided by more than just the impotent hatred of a gang of criminals who sense that the day of reckoning is close. At the last minute they wanted to change the finale of the war, and if that was not possible, to predetermine the subsequent, postwar period and lay the foundations for the transition to a prewar period, that is, to the preparation of revenge, as had already happened more than once in German history. To this end it was necessary to remove all those who had now been proved correct in their historical prediction.

That was how the German Communist Party's leader appeared, at the end of the war, to the German people, who had been deceived by the fascists. Shut in prison and deprived of contact with the outside world, he proved far more perspicacious than the fascist rulers and the German bourgeoisie and international reaction who were behind them, who were gambling on a victorious war as a means of destroying what was then the only socialist state -- the Soviet Union. Far wiser than all the prognosticators from the general staffs and political intelligence services.

Five and one-half years after he was put in solitary confinement, in August 1938, Ernst Thaelmann sent a signal of the utmost alarm to the free world: "The danger exists that Hitler will provoke a war at any price -- that would be terrible for Germany. The war would probably be dragged out for a long time, but all the same, Germany would eventually become a battlefield."

When the dreadful deed was done and the fascist hordes invaded Soviet soil, there in the prison the guards decided to taunt the German Communists' leader, who was known for his deep love of the Soviet Union. "Well, what do you say now? Soviet Russia is destroyed," one of the Gestapo men asked Thaelmann with brazen mockery. "Stalin will wring Hitler's neck!" came the reply, loud enough to be heard in the other cells.

No, the killing of Thaelmann was not just an act of vengeance by the bankrupted fuehrer. For Hitler, while in power, had won the bosses of the industrial and financial world over to his side precisely by means of vows to "...destroy Marxism in Germany down to the last little root." He promised them that with the help of the fascist party, "which," as he said, "has totally eradicated in itself not only international, but also democratic views, and which knows, throughout its entire structure, only responsibility, orders, and obedience," with the help of this party, we would poison the masses with fanatical nationalism and prepare the country for total war with a goal of world domination.

Now, when the promised "thousand-year Reich," in only the 11th year of its existence, threatened to collapse under the Soviet Army's blows, the German magnates could expect from the Hitlerites only what they were still capable of -- butchery and the destruction of those who, from the first, had not only called for the struggle against fascism and war, but had pointed to the true culprits -- the imperialist forces of the bourgeoisie and the military. And the butchers did not rest. Many members of the Communist Party's underground Central Committee were eliminated. Mass shootings of German Communists and Social Democrats took place in the prisons.

The hellish machinery of the "death camps" was launched at full velocity -- resistance fighters from other countries and many who, in years of peace, would have been in the front ranks of the builders of a new Europe in which wars would have been excluded for all time, were eliminated.

But that was what the German bourgeoisie was afraid of. It remembered how World War I had ended for it. At that time, it had only been possible to localize the revolutionary explosion and deceive the people with the greatest difficulty. Would this be possible after the second war? So it was decided to kill E. Thaelmann and "decapitate" the Communist Party.

There were other factors too. The Hitlerites did not only want to serve their masters. Till the very last moment, 5 minutes before their defeat, they dreamed of changing the course of events. They offered their services to the future victors in the West -- the British and Americans -- so as to throw all their forces to the East, against the Soviet Union. The elimination of Communists was a kind of proof of the German fascists' loyalty to the idea of a "...general European front against Bolshevism." And that idea, as, for instance, Ambassador Moltke reported 24 February 1943 to Ribbentrop, foreign minister of Hitler's Germany, "...is defended in Britain by responsible people and even one cabinet member." On 13 July 1944 (just over a month before the killing of E. Thaelmann) Allen Dulles, leader of American intelligence in Europe with "direct instructions and powers from the White House," reported to Washington on the possibility of a situation where "...German troops in the West will commence a planned retreat. At the same time, the best German divisions will be concentrated on the Eastern front."

The Soviet Army's rapid advance and the capture of Berlin erased all hopes of a separate deal with the West. True, long after the capitulation of Hitler's Germany large formations of the fascist army did not disperse in the north of the country, in the British occupation zone. But it was hardly possible to turn against Soviet Russia at that time! The whole world was looking toward it with admiration and gratitude. No, at that time it was inconceivable to raise any country against the Soviet Union. Any such attempt was tantamount to political suicide.

And those who considered themselves the "supreme master race" had to serve other masters. It has now become known that in 1945, thousands of fascist butchers fled across the ocean via "rat runs" under cover of American intelligence. Those who settled in Latin American countries were used to maintain the bloody military-fascist regimes there, regimes which guaranteed their peoples' slavery for the sake of profits for North American monopolies. Many Nazi criminals were held in reserve for the time being and were "set in motion" as soon as the first "cold war" began. Some lasted until Reagan's "crusade."

And it can hardly be considered a coincidence that Ernst Thaelmann's killer is roaming the earth unpunished to this day. His crime has long been known. Immediately after the war he appeared before an American military court and was even sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. But soon afterwards he was set free for some unknown "services." The FRG authorities granted him the status of "civil servant" and even trusted him with raising young people. The killer's American and West German patrons ignored all demands for the criminal to be handed over to the GDR courts. E. Thaelmann's widow appealed to the FRG courts seven times. But the case was not opened so much as once.

In 1936, Romain Rolland wrote to Ernst Thaelmann in prison: "Though your body is imprisoned, your spirit is free, and it fights in the front ranks of our army; your name is on the lips of the proletariat; your name is in the songs of the proletariat."

Thaelmann's cause lives today in the GDR. The revolutionary's dream of a socialist state on German soil -- a reliable bulwark of peace and social progress -- is embodied there. Thaelmann's cause lives in the antifascist, anti-imperialist movement in other countries, and above all in the FRG.

How relevant is his appeal not to relax attention to militarist preparations and attempts to kindle revanchist sentiments: "What the German bourgeoisie is organizing here in secret, could tomorrow become a monstrous, bloody adventure. German workers must vigilantly watch to see that the German bourgeoisie's attempts to retain the lost eastern provinces do not become the prologue to the next war." And his words about how anticommunism and slander of the USSR are all means of preparing aggression could have been written today: "The Soviet Union has no imperialist interests. It has no colonies and claims none... It is prepared to support any step to limit the danger of war."

Yes, the idea of liberating mankind from imperialist wars, in the struggle for which Ernst Thaelmann fell, is embodied today in the Leninist peace policy of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community. Communists, in today's nuclear age, are not only fighters for social liberation, they march in the front ranks of those who are saving human civilization from destruction.

...It is 25 April 1945. Fourteen days to victory. Soviet units pour into Bautzen. Ernst Thaelmann was held for a long time in the prison here. Five Soviet servicemen storm the prison gates. They think the great revolutionary is languishing there, they do not know of the crime that has been committed. Aleksandr Maslov is the first to break into the yard; with a cry of "Thaelmann is there!" He hurls himself toward the casemates...to meet enemy bullets.

Today, two monuments stand in the yard of the ancient prison -- to the worker Ernst Thaelmann from Hamburg, and to the peasant Aleksandr Maslov from the village of Nosovo in Kalinin Oblast.

FRG FIRM HOLDS SECRET TEST OF NEW MISSILE

LD201854 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Paris August 20 TASS -- The French weekly LE POINT reports that the West German firm "Orbital Transport und Raketen" [name as received] has held secret tests of a new intermediate-range missile in Zaire and in Africa's north. The magazine draws attention to the fact that the tests were held shortly after the decision of the council of the Western European Union to lift the ban, which had been imposed in accordance with international agreements, on the production of strategic bomber aviation as well as of ballistic missiles by the FRG.

UK MP ALLEGES GOVERNMENT DECEPTION OVER BELGRANO

LD201938 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] London August 20 TASS -- When a British submarine torpedoed the Argentine battleship General Belgrano on May 2, 1982, during the British-Argentine hostilities, the official version of the incident presented by Britain said that the battleship had posed an immediate threat to the British Navy. In reality, as follows from the documents of the defence department which have got into the hands of Labour MP Tam Dalyell, Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine knew, in particular, that the General Belgrano had turned back to base and that at the moment it had been hit by a British torpedo it had already been on that course for 11 hours.

Giving an interview to a broadcasting network and talking to an OBSERVER correspondent about those documents, Tam Dalyell charged the government with deception and hypocrisy.

The documents show that the British Government revised the rules of naval warfare precisely on May 2, after the Argentine ship had been sunk, but did not even think of giving Argentina notification. It was only five days later that it announced that all the Argentine naval ships were considered targets of combat operations. It is symptomatic that precisely during that time former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was acting as a "peace-maker" and mediator between Britain and Argentina. How could it happen that we allowed Alexander Haig to keep harping on peace talks, Tam Dalyell fumes. According to him, Britain is guilty of monstrous hypocrisy.

He had been pressing the Thatcher government for two years, demanding explanations over the sinking of the Argentine battleship. The documents which had now become public knowledge give an exhaustive answer to his question.

They show that the British Government stooped to a downright piratic action, which was totally unwarranted because the General Belgrano was going away from the theatre of operations — and 368 people died as a result. It was one of the measures of intimidation used by the London officialdom to keep the Falklands under control by all means and to sabotage peace talks. Small wonder that the British Government took pains to conceal the truth from the Parliament and the British public.

GREEK SPOKESMAN ON CANCELED MILITARY EXERCISES

LD202123 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] New York August 20 TASS -- Dhimitrios Maroudhas, an official spokesman for the Government of Greece, has stated in the Greek capital that his country in future will not hold military exercises in its territoy directed against the Soviet Union or other socialist countries. This is reported from the Greek capital by the UPI news agency. Mr Maroudhas emphasised that his government has declined to hold joint U.S.-Greek exercises code-named "Zeus" in northern Greece which were planned for September. The Pentagon was notified of the cancellation of the exercises, he pointed out.

UPI points out that the government spokesman went on to say that Greece has also declined to participate in "Display Determination" exercises in the area of the Aegean Sea which were to involve air and naval forces of the USA, Turkey, Britain, and Italy.

SPAIN'S OSCAR ALSAGA VISITS MOSCOW 6-17 AUG

LD171920 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 17 TASS — Oscar Alsaga, chairman of the People's Democratic Party of Spain, member of the Congress of Deputies of the General Cortes, has been on a visit in the USSR from August 6 to 17 at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

Apart from Moscow, the guest visited Tashkent, Samarkand and Leningrad, the talks and meetings with the guest covered topical international issues as well as the question of the contribution of the public forces to the solving of the problems of security and cooperation in Europe.

The guest expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit and gratitute for the opportunity granted to him to visit the Soviet Union.

FURTHER REACTION TO USSR MIDEAST PROPOSALS

Musayelyan Praises Initiative

PM171351 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 16 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Gennadiy Musayelyan "International Review": "The Only Reasonable Path"]

[Excerpt] The USSR's new [Middle East] initiative has been welcomed with tremendous interest. This comprehensive program has already managed to gain broad support from the fraternal socialist countries, among West European political circles, and from UN Secretary General Peres de Cuellar.

The Arab states are virtually unanimous in noting the importance and timeliness of the Soviet Union's proposals, especially with the Israeli occupation of Near East lands nearing the end of its second decade. A number of statements issued in Damascus, Beirut, Amman, Kuwait, Cairo, and Tunis, including those by PLO spokesmen, contain specific proposals for implementing the Soviet initiative. In particular, they express the idea of holding a summit meeting of official representatives of the USSR and all countries that have supported and approved the Soviet program for a Near East settlement, drafting a joint working document at this conference, and presenting it for examination by the UN Security Council and General Assembly. All the Arab states support the USSR's proposal to convene an international conference on a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Well, who is against it? "Contrary to common sense," a Damascus radio commentary indicates, "Washington and Tel Aviv are doing everything to thwart efforts to achieve a fair and lasting settlement in the region and are boycotting the idea of convening an international conference under UN auspices."

The United States, which is vigorously stalling the Geneva talks, the demilitarization of space, and other very topical problems, has chosen a similar line on the Near East proposals. What is it that does not suit the U.S. Administration? Above all the principle of the inadmissibility of seizing foreign lands through aggression, a principle that, along with others, constitutes their foundation. The United States is opposed to Israel's returning all the Arab territories it has occupied since 1967.

As for Tel Aviv, it evidently supposes that the Soviet Union must either automatically support "peace Israeli-style" or take no part at all in the settlement of Near East problems.

An even more exhaustive picture is provided by the specific steps taken by the different sides since the publication of the Soviet proposals. By supporting them, the Arab states are seeking to reduce tension in the Near East. For instance, Egypt has decided to cancel the Egyptian-U.S. "Bright Star" military exercises scheduled for the end of this year.

On the other hand, the United States is trying to lend new impetus to the adverse development of events in the Near East. It has started moving U.S. ships and military formations to Egyptian shores. On the pretext of removing mines from the Red Sea and Gulf of Suez, the United States and its NATO allies intend to send large troop formations to this region and then strengthen their permanent military presence there.

Tel Aviv has responded to the peace proposals with all-out drumbeating throughout the Near East. In the past few days along a group of armed extremists in East Jerusalem attempted to storm the Al-Aqsa Mosque, a Muslim holy place.

On the West Bank of the Jordan, the Israeli occupiers have confiscated a further 200 hectares of fertile land from the Arab population and announced their decision to build another paramilitary settlement on it. In an attempt to thwart the daily strengthening process of normalization in Lebanon, the invaders are stepping up repressions in the south of the country, have launched a barbarous attack on the Palestinian Nahr al-Barid camp near Tripoli, and are sending additional armored equipment into Al-Biqa'...

The sad experience of decades has shown that neither the path of military conflicts nor separate deals can bring peace to the scorched land of the Near East. It can be ensured only as a result of talks on a collective basis, with the participation of all the sides involved.

Egypt's Hamrush Cited

PM200911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada report: "Real Path Toward a Settlement"]

[Text] Cairo, 17 Aug — The Egyptian people, like the peoples of the other Arab countries, wholeheartedly support the new Soviet proposals on a Near East settlement, regarding them as a real path toward establishing a lasting, all-embracing, and just peace in the region, Ahmad Hamrush, a prominent Egyptian public figure and general secretary of the National Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, has stated. The fact that this highly important initiative has been put forward at a time when a dangerous exacerbation of the situation is again observed in the Near East, once more testifies to the Soviet leadership's constant attentiveness to Near Eastern affairs and its sincere desire to put an end to wars in the region.

A characteristic feature of the USSR's proposals, A. Hamrush noted, is the fact that they account for the interests of all sides involved in the conflict. The Soviet Union has again reaffirmed its principled support for the Arab peoples' just struggle, declaring the need for all the Israeli-occupied Arab territories to be liberated and the national right of the Arab Palestinians to be restored, including their right to self-determination and creation of their own independent state.

Life has shown, A. Hamrush said, that a reliable Near East settlement can only be ensured by collective efforts. This is what the Soviet initiative envisages in proposing to resolve Near East problems on a comprehensive basis, within the framework of a broad international conference under UN auspices.

USSR-EGYPT CONTRACT ON ECONOMIC AID SIGNED

LD201142 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0830 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 20 Aug (TASS) — A contract has been signed here under the framework of the Soviet-Egyptian agreement on economic and technical cooperation, according to which the USSR will render aid in electrification of rural areas of the country.

The widespread electrification of the Egyptian countryside has become possible thanks to construction of the Aswan High Dam and a hydropower complex on the Nile, with economic and technical aid from the USSR, said Mahir Abaza, Arab Republic of Egypt minister of electricity and energy. Speaking at the contract-signing ceremony, he gave a high appraisal of Egyptian-Soviet cooperation in the sphere of power engineering, calling it a model of fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR RED SEA MINES SUGGESTED

LD171714 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 17 Aug 84

[A "Glimpse" entitled "Who Stands Behind the Planting of the Mines at the Approaches of the Suez Canal"]

[Text] The Lloyds insurance company has published a list of ships that hit mines in the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea. What draws attention in this list is that the overwhelming majority of the ships hit belong to nonaligned and socialist bloc countries. Surprisingly enough, the list does not mention ships belonging to such countries as the United States, Britain and some other countries having the largest commercial fleets in the world. The list also does not mention any Israeli ships, though ships traveling to or from the Israeli port of Eilat must pass through the northern section of the Red Sea.

It can be proven that the mines have been planted in the route of certain countries' ships. This fact helps to uncover the mystery behind the source of the mines.

Meanwhile, the Western information media continue to stubbornly intimate that the mines planting in the Gulf of Suez and the northern part of the Red Sea was the work of either the Libyan Jamahiriyah or Iran. They also point their fingers to what is called the Islamic Jihad Organization. As far as this organization is concerned, many people, including those in the West, categorically question the ability of this organization or any other for that matter, to plant mines in the sea, for purely technical reasons: Such an operation requires mine experts and ships especially equipped for the purpose.

As for Libya, nothing has been revealed in searching ships of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Iran by the Egyptian customs officials.

The Arab papers say that the search for the secrets of the mines should be made elsewhere. The UAE newspaper AL-WAHDAH has pointed out that the United States was behind planting the mines in the northern section of the Red Sea. The Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y Al-'AMM says that the United States and Israel were the only two countries that benefit from the situation resulting from the detonation of mines in the Red Sea. For planting mines in the Red Sea provides an excellent excuse for intensifying the U.S. military presence in the area on the pretext of defending international navigation. AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM adds that a multinational force comprised of NATO air and naval forces is being established in the Red Sea. It pointed to the concentration of ships belonging to the United States, Britain, France and probably also Italy in the Red Sea.

The likely U.S. involvement in the Red Sea developments is indicated by, what some observers have noted about the presence in the Red Sea for some time, a U.S. reconnaissance ship -- some sort of naval AWACS. In accordance with signals from this ship, it is fully possible that Israeli ships planted mines along the routes of certain countries' ships in the Red Sea. The capabilities of the mine charges planted in the Red Sea match those planted by the CIA agents off the Nicaraguan ports.

The Arab papers point out it is not likely that these explosions are intended to intimidate Egypt by the possibility of closing the Suez Canal, as during the Israeli occupation of the Sinai. In this regard, Cairo's ASH-SHA'B draws attention to the fact that the series of explosions coincided with Egypt's rejection of the Egyptian-American joint maneuvers known as "Bright Star" and the likely Egyptian-Libyan rapprochement.

MEETING ON PALESTINIAN PROBLEMS OPENS

LD201418 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Geneva August 20 TASS -- An international meeting of non-governmental organizations on the Palestinian problem opened in the Geneva Palace of Nations today. The meeting is attended by representatives of about 85 non-governmental organizations, the Palestine Liberation Organization and notable lawyers specialising in international affairs. It will discuss, in particular, problems of ensuring the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people from the point of view of international law, ways for achieving a fair, universal and lasting peace settlement in the Middle East and a number of other issues.

Participants in the meeting attached much importance to the decisions of the international conference on Palestine which had taken place in Geneva in September 1983. The conference stressed the need to make every effort to find effective ways and means to grant the Palestinian people a possibility to exercise their rights and establish their national state.

Much interest was displayed here in the latest Soviet proposals on a Mideastern settlement: they are viewed by participants in the meeting as very important and timely.

LEBEDEV HITS ISRAEL'S MILITANT EXPANSIONISM

LD201837 Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 20 TASS -- TASS commentator Viktor Lebedev writes:

The Israeli invaders have closed traffic on Batir Jazzin Road, practically cutting off southern Lebanon from the rest of the country. This marked the beginning of an operation within the framework of which Tel Aviv wants to secure a new "advance" in its annexionist policy: To grip the territory with a population of more than 600,000 in order to gobble it up subsequently. Rabid racist Me'ir Kahana who recently became a deputy of the Knesset is already openly calling for driving all the Lebanese from southern Lebanon.

An expansionist operation of such a scope is nothing new to Israeli Zionists. Suffice it to recall the stages of the annexation of the occupied territories in the West Bank of the Jordan and in Gaza sector. An armed seizure at first, followed by occupation, and then "creeping" annexation for the purposes of final colonization. In Lebanon, Tel Aviv follows the tried-and-tested way. Tel Aviv's unbridled expansionism in the Middle East, the expansionism which is being heated up and supported by Washington, can be likened by its scope to the ambitions of the Hitlerite Nazis who had raved about world domination. An obvious similarity in the methods for attaining the annexionist goals and ideological community are also manifest. The Israeli Zionists, just like the Nazis, are possessed with the criminal idea of racial exclusiveness. Nowadays these spiritual successors of the Nazis, by acting in [words indistinct] barbarous methods are trying to deprive the Arabs of their age-old lands and to make them serve the "chosen nation" -- the Israelis.

However, the Arabs are far from yielding to the Israeli invaders. Despite the most cruel terror and repressions, the vigorous actions of the Arab population in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and in Gaza sector continue unabated, and the guerrilla warfare in southern Lebanon intensifies with every passing day. The Lebanese soil is getting too hot for the invaders. The entire progressive public of the world is on the side of the Arab people of Palestine and the Lebanese people who struggle against the flagrant trampling of their inalienable rights by the Israeli invaders who act with the blessing and with full backing of their "strategic ally" -- Washington.

PALLAYEV DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ECUADOR

PM201815 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the rubric "Official Reports": "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] The USSR delegation headed by G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from the Republic of Ecuador 16 August. It attended events connected with the inauguration of the country's new president, Leon Febres Cordero.

The delegation was met at the airport by A.U. Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, other officials, and Ecuador's ambassador to the USSR, Bolivar Valladers Rueda.

OLIN ON U.S. PLANS TO OPEN AIRPORT ON GRENADA

LD202147 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The American authorities have announced that they are planning to open a new airport in Grenada by 25 October, the first anniversary of the American invasion of the island. Commentary is by Viktor Olin, and this is what he writes.

The construction of the airport, near the capital of the island, began long before the United States invasion. Right after the completion of the occupation of Grenada the administration contracted a company that built military facilities in Vietnam to complete the airport. The move was not dictated by concern for the economic position of Grenada. It is designed to set up an American Air Force base in Grenada which will enable Washington to control major areas in the Caribbean and Central America and use the island as a bridgehead for more punitive operations like the Grenada invasion. The base will have an airstrip capable of accommodating heavy aircraft and huge fuel storage facilities. It will also have living quarters for a large troops force. The servicing of the base will cost an annual $10 million, a sum that the economy of the small island state cannot raise. All other projects have been shelved. Not a dollar has been allocated for restoring highways, electric power stations or other facilities in the civilian sector.

A political foundation for the U.S. military presence on the island has been laid. Power is to be returned to Eric Gairy, who achieved international notoriety for his corrupt and terrorist policies and who was dumped out the door by the Grenadians. Eric Gairy has already returned to the island and intends to request a permanent U.S. military presence in Grenada after winning, if that's the word, the forthcoming elections. He already promised to name the airport after President Reagan.

The U.S. Administration's plans for Grenada are clear. The small island state has been turned into a springboard of aggression in the region. Its people, deprived of their political rights and living under the yoke of U.S. occupation and economic and social inequality, will have to bear the brunt of a cruel and selfish dictatorship. In other words, the country will follow that pattern of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and some other countries whose repressive regimes are among America's best friends.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS BOOK BY POLITBURO'S GRISHIN

PM171300 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 84 Morning Edition pp 2, 3

[Unattributed article: "The Creative Force of Party Leadership"]

[Text] The Communist Party and all Soviet people are confidently implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. The party's course toward further strengthening the socialist state's economic and defense might and improving the Soviet people's life is being persistently implemented.

Following firmly its Leninist path, the CPSU is striving to constantly improve the forms and methods of party leadership. Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has emphasized: "...Today, successes in the party leadership of society depend more than ever before on consistent observance of the Leninist principle of the unity of ideological, organizational, and economic work."

The recently published anthology "Questions of Party Organizational and Ideological Work" [Voprosy Partiyno-Organizatsionnoy i Ideologicheskoy Raboty] contains selected speeches and articles by Comrade V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom and is devoted to the party's role in our society and the activity of the Moscow city party organization. The anthology consists of materials from the period since the 26th CPSU Congress and provides convincing evidence that the Moscow city party organization sees its main political task as being to steadily and firmly implement the party's general line, strive for the complete and good-quality execution of its decisions, mobilize the Communists and all working people to fulfill and overfulfill the state plans, and mold the Communist awareness of Soviet people in the process of constructive labor. These are the aims of economic activity, socialist competition, and the economic, organizational, and ideological education work of the capital's party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and soviet organs.

I

The leadership of the national economy is the core of the entire activity of the party and the state, for it is in the economic field that the foundations are laid for resolving social tasks, for strengthening the country's defense capability, and for an active foreign policy. The task is to raise organizational work to an even higher level and constantly improve the party leadership of economic and cultural building. The book convincingly shows that the main guideline for this activity is the decisive switch to intensive factors of economic growth and the improvement of the efficiency and quality of work.

The capital's party organization has achieved important results in this sphere, and they are known all over the country. The key long-term problems of the development of the city's economy and culture are at the focus of attention for Moscow's Communists.

High standards of organization, discipline, and order in production are a major reserve for economic growth. The imposition of order and the strengthening of discipline are not a short-lived campaign, especially as many shortcomings and unutilized reserves still exist here. Discipline, the author notes, must be molded and maintained by the very style of production life: its rational organization, its precise work rhythm, and the rigorous application of the principle of remuneration according to labor.

The introduction of the team form of labor organization and incentives is a most important means of strengthening labor and production discipline and educating the collective's members. Time has shown, however, that this requires educational measures in addition to the production organization ones. This is why the Moscow Gorkom carefully analyzes progress in the process of introducing this advanced form and is resolutely opposed to artificially created barriers, conservatism, and a formalistic attitude toward the work at hand. The center of gravity of all educational work is shifting to the teams.

Special attention is paid to socialist competition, with the focus on enhancing the effectiveness of competition, supporting useful ideas and initiatives, and developing the movement for a Communist attitude toward labor. This is the basis on which Muscovites fulfill their lofty socialist pledges. They have launched especially valuable initiatives aimed at implementing the 11th 5-Year Plan. For example, in the capital alone more than 550,000 workers and specialists, 22,000 teams, and hundreds of sections, shops, and enterprises participated in the patriotic movement beneath the slogan "60 shock labor weeks for the 60th anniversary of the USSR." As a result of the shock labor vigils, the capital's frontranking workers have secured high labor achievements. The Muscovites are now successfully fulfilling the 1984 pledges adopted on the basis of the directives of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum, whose main goal is to achieve 1-percent above-plan labor productivity growth and an additional 0.5-percent reduction in the prime costs of production; enormous work has been done beneath the slogan "40 shock weeks for the 40th anniversary of victory."

Skillful party leadership, V.V. Grishin stresses, must help put an end to the inefficiency of some economic leaders and the shortcomings in organizing labor and consumer services in production. The struggle against the continuing downward revision of plans and nonfulfillment of contractual obligations is a special issue.

It is exceptionally important to make broad use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress in order to accelerate the economy's transition to the path of intensive development. The city party organization is striving to turn Moscow's plants and factories into modern, highly mechanized enterprises and thereby achieve a significant rise in the technical standards of production and further labor productivity growth.

Energetic and competent party leadership...the 26th CPSU Congress materials emphasize: If each party organization in its own sector utilizes all reserves and imposes the proper order in everything, the entire country's affairs will advance further. In this connection V.V. Grishin dwells on the work of the party apparatus and especially the apparatus of Moscow's party gorkom and raykoms. He reveals the partywide significance of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's meeting with workers from the party Central Committee apparatus, which defined ways to further enhance the level of party leadership in all spheres of economic, social, public, and political life. Businesslike efficiency, exactingness, realism in assessing achievements, and the ability to mobilize the masses to fulfill the plan must be developed and strengthened in the activity of the party apparatus.

The author specifically dwells on the role of party committee instructors. The instructor is primarily a political organizer; the appraisal of his work and his political maturity must today be determined by the way in which he implements party policy in practice, executes the party's decisions, and sets an example in the fulfillment of social duty.

The role of elected party organs is also growing. They are called upon to strive to step up the organizational work of all party organizations, consistently apply the Leninist norms of party life and the principle of collective leadership, and strengthen the discipline of cadres and all Communists. The capital's gorkom, for example, constantly analyzes and disseminates the advanced experience of party organizations and teaches cadres to single out the main elements in their activity and to carry things through to completion.

The CPSU raykoms are an important link in our party. They directly unite the primary party organizations and help enhance their combat capability, activeness, and intiative. It can be said without exaggeration that they have been assigned a leading role in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. It is logical that a central place in the book is devoted to the activity of raykoms and the style of their work.

Improving the style and methods of work means analyzing exactingly and deeply the activity of grassroot party links, giving them specific and businesslike instructions, defining accurately the basic tasks, and helping them resolve these tasks by means of organizational and political work. The author reiterates the party requirement: Hold fewer sessions and conferences, do not take people away from their work so much, spend more time on the spot, deal with organizational work, instructions, and verification of execution, and devote more attention to cadre selection and the establishment of a cadre reserve.

The soviets are a vivid embodiment of our socialist state's democratic nature and its political base. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium have recently adopted a number of supplementary measures aimed at boosting the work of the soviets and further expanding their rights and potential. This makes it necessary to diversify the forms and methods of party leadership of the soviets and other state organs, to ensure an increase in the responsibility of deputies, and to step up the work of soviet organs' party organizations.

One of the pivotal issues of party life is to improve the selection, placement, and education of cadres. This is an important aspect of party leadership, insofar as success in work is determined by people.

Cadre policy has always occupied a leading position in party organizational work. V.I. Lenin perceived the selection of personnel, the correct placement and utilization of cadres, and the verification of execution as the crux of party leadership. V.V. Grishin emphasizes that his foremost concern was always people's political and business qualities, conscientiousness, and ability to organize the work at hand. Lenin also taught how to combine correctly experienced and struggle-tempered cadres with young forces. Strict adherence to these lofty Leninist principles is today the main premise for a leader at any level.

The ideological aktiv, like all economic cadres in the capital, considers that its most responsible task is to make the maximum use of all potential to augment the Muscovites' contribution to the country's economic might. This is furthered by the entire system of cadre education, including economic education. The knowledge that is acquired must be transformed into intelligent economic management and highly productive labor. Another equally important task of the party gorkom is to ensure that the party committees' work with cadres is systematic and long-term in nature. The book points out the need to persistently implement the party principle of publicity in cadre policy. It is a question of enhancing the Communists' responsibility for the rigorous fulfillment of plans in terms of all indicators, for the creation of conditions conducive to highly productive labor by collectives, and for the strict observance of party, state, and plan discipline.

II

Our party has always attached, and continues to attach, special significance to ideological work. The education of the masses in a Communist spirit is a condition that is as important for building the new society as the creation of its material and technical base. The party central committee pays constant attention to questions of ideology and the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory. The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum materials and other recent party documents have elaborated in depth the tasks of Communist education at the contemporary stage.

The Moscow party organization, V.V. Grishin notes, actively asserts a comprehensive approach toward education problems. The Marxist-Leninist education system is being improved, the role of integrated political days is growing, and the effectiveness of propaganda and agitation is being enhanced by linking them closely with practical work.

A considerable role in ideological work and in molding people's world outlook and moral convictions is played by the 80,000-strong detachment of the capital's creative intelligentsia. The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum decisions have had a favorable and mobilizing effect on it and have boosted the creative activeness of workers in literature and the arts and their desire to worthily execute their responsible social mission.

The inculcation of lofty spiritual interests and aspirations and good taste among people, and especially young people, depends to a considerable extent on cultural workers. This is especially important in view of the fact that consumerist trends and philistine sentiments infiltrate society's life. Bearing in mind the high prestige of the artistic intelligentsia, the Moscow Gorkom is helping to ensure that the ideological-creative potential of art increases and that cultural workers participate more and more actively and fruitfully in the capital's life.

The anthology reveals the great contribution made by Moscow's social scientists to the elaboration of the developed socialist society's theoretical problems and to the Communist education of the masses. But the party expects more, the book's author says. The party organizations in the city's scientific establishments must strive more actively to enhance the role of social sciences in elaborating problems of the socialist way of life and ways to improve developed socialism, in molding the new man, and in providing substantiated social forecasts and practical recommendations for economic, organizational, and ideological activity.

Ideological work, the author stresses, must be the concern of all cadres. It is necessary to meet with the working people more often, address labor collectives, listen to the voice of the masses, and strengthen ties with them. It is essential to raise the scientific level of propaganda and education, organize this work on a profound theoretical basis, and be able to appraise in a principled fashion both positive experience and omissions in party organizations' work.

Aware of their lofty responsibility for extirpating antisocial phenomena, the Muscovites have launched an initiative to step up the struggle against them. The CPSU Central Committee has approved this initiative, which is aimed at comprehensively strengthening labor discipline and public order in the country.

It is an important task of party organizations to intensify the struggle against bourgeois ideology. Our class enemies slander the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and attempt to influence unstable people.

This is why the capital's party organization attaches great significance to nurturing ideological staunchness and the ability to offer a well-argued rebuff to the ideological subversion of imperialist and revisionist propaganda, improving work on molding the new man, and asserting the socialist way of life.

The rule in all explanatory and propaganda work by the ideological aktiv must be: Do not leave a single question without a clear answer, do not leave a single businesslike proposal without taking specific measures.

In the sections of the anthology V.V. Grishin examines the question of the development of criticism and self-criticism. A critical attitude toward what has been achieved is a fundamental characteristic of party life and a sign of the party's strength and conscious discipline and organization within its ranks. He quotes V.I. Lenin, who considered that there is no means of diagnosing illness apart from direct and honest criticism and the free discussion of the most urgent issues. Nor is there any means of treatment apart from self-criticism, which makes it possible to get to the roots of phenomena and decide jointly how to correct shortcomings. A direct continuation of Lenin's thought is the 26th CPSU Congress instruction concerning the need to deepen in every possible way the positive trend toward the development of criticism and self-criticism and to establish a spirit of implacability toward shortcomings in all party organizations.

The anthology notes that it is an important duty of party organizations to ensure the prompt and proper examination of citizens' letters and complaints. Thorough analysis of the reasons behind them, elimination of the shortcomings that are revealed, fuller utilization of working people's proposals and suggestions to improve the state of affairs, and taking strictly to task those officials who display formalism in their examination of letters -- this is the approach which will help party organizations better orient themselves, see more clearly the errors in work, and verify the correctness of the adopted decisions.

The anthology devotes much attention to the problems of educating the younger generation. The capital's party organizations are doing much to ensure that the young Muscovites entering independent life are comprehensively educated, vocationally trained, politically active, and ideologically and morally mature people. The capital's young people are working creatively on the frontlines of the 5-year plan, but one cannot help noticing negative phenomena among young people. The leaders of party and public organizations and economic organs must deal personally with the education of young people, involve them more actively in sociopolitical life, and be bolder in entrusting them with responsible work so that they mature more quickly, both ideologically and morally, in the process of labor and study.

An important place in the speeches and articles comprising the anthology is occupied by the CPSU's foreign policy activity. The principled line of the party and the Soviet state in international affairs is the line of peace and mutual understanding between peoples. Soviet people unconditionally support with all their heart the CPSU's foreign policy, which is based on the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence.

A clear conclusion stems from the items in the anthology: The Moscow City CPSU organization worthily plays the role of the true vanguard of the capital's working people. The struggle to fulfill the 26th party congress decisions is the main and determining element in all its activity at the present stage.

The Soviet people link our country's successes and achievements directly with the multifaceted activity of the CPSU and its Leninist style, which is scientific, creative, and and innovative.

The Communist Party's leading role in our society's life has grown even more over the last few years. Our party, which is approaching its 27th congress, has no goal but the working people's happiness and prosperity, and this is shown most fully and clearly in the anthology of V.V. Grishin's speeches and articles. This book, which contains rich and fruitful experience, will no doubt be very helpful to party organizations in organizing party organizational, ideological, and mass political work.

VOROTNIKOV, ARKHIPOV AT RSFSR INDUSTRY JUBILEE

LD202114 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In Moscow today a solemn session was held, devoted to the 50th anniversary of the Russian Federation's local industry. In the presidium are: Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR; Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; production leaders and innovators; and representatives of the capital's public. A report was delivered by Comrade Uspenskiy, RSFSR minister of local industry. The participants in the meeting assured that workers of the industry would exert every effort and all their knowledge and experience for the further improvement of their work and successful fulfillment of the urgent tasks of the year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

UKRAINIAN CP CRITICIZES OBKOM ON CADRE TRAINING

AU201440 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 Aug 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpt] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the way Voroshilovgrad Obkom is implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June 1983 Plenum on raising the ideotheoretical training of leading cadres and on their participation in political educational work among the working people.

In its decision, the Central Committee pointed out that the obkom had failed to take all the necessary measures to meet the present needs in the training of cadres and their educational work. In many cases, the political training of leaders is narrowly educational in nature, is being carried out formalistically, and poorly influences the shaping of their political efficiency and moral qualities. Individual leading functionaries have neglected self-education and have a poor knowledge of the principled theses and conclusions set forth in party documents. Not all leaders regard participation in political education work as their direct obligation. Some of them seldom give lectures and talks on political subjects in labor collectives and do not properly attend to satisfying the well-founded demands of the working people. Leaders of a number of mines, enterprises, projects, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes lack political acuteness in evaluating the results of economic activity.

In some cases, particularly in the coal industry, the organizational, political, and moral qualities of promoted cadres are being examined too superficially, and this results in frequent reshuffles, which does not help stabilize labor collectives. The practice of needlessly calling top leaders to various conferences and sessions is not being eliminated quickly enough.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee called on the obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms to improve their work in the ideological tempering of leading cadres, and to see to it that Communist leaders profoundly study Marxist-Leninist theory, the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the speeches by K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. In light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee decision on the participation of the Estonian SSR leading cadres in political education work among the working people, the need was pointed out to increase the responsibility of leaders for the pursuit of the party policy, for their personal participation in the education of people, and for the fulfillment of the planned tasks and socialist pledges for 1984 and the 5-year period as a whole.

TASS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF WORK COLLECTIVES LAW

LD201947 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 20 TASS -- TASS commentator Boris Prokhorov writes: A year has gone by since a law on work collective went into effect in this country. Today it is self-evident that it has played an important role, helping collectives to comprehend more fully their powers and possibilities as well as their significance as the masters in their respective enterprises.

The significance and weight of the work collective in Soviet society has always been great. But as socialist public relations have continued to evolve and the working people's socialist consciousness has grown, there has grown also the objective need to vest production collectives with more functions in running production and tackling social tasks. Over recent years there have developed and grown increasingly stronger in Soviet society relations that are characteristic of developed socialism. The people's grown and growing educational and cultural standards have been of no small importance to this process. We now have 868 people with higher and secondary education per 1,000 workers in the national economy. In these conditions the new law has become an expression of the process, which is natural in socialist society, of involving ever broader masses of working people in the job of management.

The Soviet Union at present has more than 80 million workers, 31 million specialists with college qualifications and 13 million cooperated farmers. They are united in two and a half million work collectives.

The new law has given them much broader rights and powers. They now have a say in decision-making on more than 150 different questions related either to production or to social life in this or that way. Under the new law the general meetings of work collectives, for example, examine and endorse draft production plans, work and pay rates as well as their enterprises' social development plans and decide on best ways of spending the funds for housing construction and for social and cultural development and on the distribution of bonuses, etc.

The collective's role has also increased in moulding the executive branch.

Collectives now discuss at their general meetings nominees for foremen, team leaders and shop superintendents. If a candidate has failed to earn a collective's respect, the latter may turn down the nomination. And if an executive already in office fails to cope properly with his job, a collective has the right to demand his removal. And, practice has shown, work collectives are making wide use of this right.

The country's work collectives are taking advantage also of many [words indistinct] in running their enterprises, which have been granted to them by the law. The process, of course, has not proceeded everywhere in the same way. Naturally enough, there are in the country collectives which are more conscious, more advanced and those which yet lag behind. And if the [word indistinct] former the provisions of the new law have become today the legal seal of approval on the practices they have already got accustomed to, for the others they have become a tool for social development, helping people to learn to be the real masters.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON AMUR OBLAST FLOODING

PM171249 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 84 First Edition p 6

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent V. Khatuntsev: "Around the Village by Boat. People Against the Elements"]

[Text] Amur Oblast -- Prolonged rain has caused heavy flooding in Amur Oblast. The Amur, Zeya, Bureya, and Selemdzha Rivers have burst their banks, inundating roads, fields, pastures, and dozens of population centers. The population of the affected areas is receiving assistance, and people are working night and day to curb the flood.

From the helicopter it would appear to be an ordinary August working day, except that the familiar patterns and colors of the land afford no delight. The orange-colored combines have plunged their reapers into water.

A show of strength by the elements is always inconvenient. It is as if the present flood deliberately came at the busiest time, with the harvest ripe in fields and gardens.

Once a decade the big rivers here "occupy" the land abutting their banks. There was the memorable flood of 1958 when people were boating on the streets of Blagoveshchensk. They learned their lesson, and now there is a 5-km embankment to keep the Amur back. Yet, this time the water has already climbed nearly all the steps of the parapet; another two steps and it may sweep onto the streets. They fought a battle against the water in 1972 as well, hoping henceforth to tame the raging Zeya on which a hydroelectric power station was being built. In fact, the Zeya GES dam is taking the massive strain.

But despite all the concrete and rock protecting the dry land, it is people who bear the brunt. Party committees and local soviets had arranged food supplies, strengthening of communications, and movement of equipment in advance.

"No farm in the oblast has lost any animals," I. Marvin, chairman of the emergency flood commission and chairman of Amur Oblispolkom, said. "Tens of thousands of cows and hogs have been taken to safe places on barges and trucks. In many places milkmaids are being taken to milking by boat. The boats were just right. But the main work has been done by truck drivers and machine operators. Some 2,500 trucks are bringing in earth to construct dams and strengthen banks. It has already been decided that affected householders will be given nonreturnable loans. There have been no human casualties..."

The village of Krasnoye, like others, is now an island. The water would have flooded the village streets as well, had it not been promptly protected by a dam -- 1,700 sandbags were laid in a night. S. Ruban, director of the "Korfovskiy" Sovkhoz, was particularly sad about the hay. Imported feed is promised for the winter, although it is a pity about all the work they had put in.

In critical situations, as a rule, people display the kind of qualities you would not immediately notice in normal circumstances. "Korfovskiy" Sovkhoz engineer A. Bendik showed a real flair for design. The dam constructed in accordance with his directions is sound and could have been built by experienced reclamation workers.

Selflessness and organization will help people not only to endure the calamity, but also to eliminate the consequences once the flood has subsided.

Near every village you can see people, tractors, and trucks. They are all moving about, working. The effort to stem the flood has prevented the inundation of a vast part of the oblast in which work is in full swing and the struggle for the harvest continues.

BATTLE AGAINST AMUR FLOODING CONTINUES

PM201535 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 Aug 84 p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Baklanov report "From the Scene of the Event": "The Amur's Waves Have Spread"]

[Text] Khabarovsk Kray -- Night and day the inhabitants of the Amur region are waging a struggle against the elements. Staffs are functioning and rescue work has been organized in all rayons. In Oktyabrskiy Rayon a dike built after a severe flood protects several villages and fields over a considerable area. It is topped by a road leading to the hayfields of Khomutino Island, where a number of sovkhozes are making hay simultaneously. Almost half of it -- 4,000 metric tons — was taken away before the start of the flooding. Where the dike ends, in an expanse of meadow land now flooded by the Amur waters, the village of Dobroye is located. The floodwater reached here at the height of the harvesting. The people managed to remove all 700 metric tons of grain from the threshing floor and drive sovkhov and individually-owned livestock to dry land. The inhabitants have been moved to the farm center of Razdolnyy Sovkhoz in Rucheyki village.

Workers of other farms are setting similar examples of good organization, coordinated work, and comradely mutual assistance.

The water is constantly rising. In Amurzet, Sadovoye, and Nagibovo the machine operators are strengthening the protective dikes, and bulldozer operators -- who usually perform land reclamation work -- led by Nikolay Smirnov and Selkhoztekhnika driver Nikolay Fedorovich Stuk and his comrades are in their cabs for 16-17 hours at a stretch. Patrons [shefy] from Komsomolsk-na-Amur are working shoulder to shoulder with them.

Other rayons, such as Obluchenskiy, Leninskiy, and Birobidzhanskiy, have met the disaster in an equally organized fashion. Here too the machine operators are working virtually round the clock.

Rivermen, Soviet Army servicemen, and Pacific sailors are participating in the rescue and flood protection work.

"In order to replenish the stocks of ruined feed," V. Gavrilov, chairman of the kray Agro-Industrial Association Council, says, "detachments of mowers have been formed at patronal enterprises and organizations and they are already working on the unflooded meadows of the Jewish Autonomous Oblast and in other places."

All these measures adopted in the kray inspire confidence that the troubles brought by the disaster will be successfully overcome.

MOSCOW REPORTS SAKHAROV ALIVE IN GORKIY

LD201052 Moscow World Service in English 0550 GMT 20 Aug 84

[From the "Moscow Mailbag" program]

[Text] And finally a letter from Mr John B. Paterson of Port Charlotte, Florida, the United States, who asks: I'd like to know if Sakharov is alive or dead.

Andrey Sakharov is alive. He lives in the city of Gorkiy, on the Volga, in a comfortable apartment, receives a pension, free medical care and other benefits.

Sakharov was transferred to the city of Gorkiy because he violated Articles 70 and 190 of the Soviet criminal code. These articles prohibit agitation and propaganda with a view to undermine or weakening Soviet power and the dissemination for the same purposes of slanderous fabrications against the Soviet State and social system.

STOCKHOLM: ESTONIAN DEFECTION CAREFULLY PLANNED

PM201107 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 16 Aug 84 p 6

[Roger Magnergard report: "Estonians' Flight Carefully Planned"]

[Excerpt] The two Estonians, Valdo Randpere and Leila Miller, had been planning their flight to Sweden for several years, Estonian Aid Center Chairman Ants Kippar has confirmed.

"Randpere has told me that he made a political career simply to have the opportunity to travel abroad together with his wife and then have a chance to defect."

After serving as third in command at the Estonian Justice Ministry he became department chief for cultural questions in the communist youth movement, the Komsomol.

It was in this capacity that he was given permission to travel to Finland together with his wife, jazz singer Leila Miller.

However, a miscalculation in their plans was their child -- daughter Kaisa, who is now 13 months old.

"Leila became pregnant. The couple hoped that the child would be allowed to travel abroad with them in the future, but she was kept at home as hostage."

Kaisa is with Leila Miller's mother in Tallinn. Estonian exiles in Stockholm have received reports that the KGB has already interrogated her.

"Kaisa's grandmother and all other relatives, plus workmates, have been and are being questioned thoroughly," Kippar said.

Conditions for the Estonians have been tightened during the summer. On the streets and in cafes people no longer dare to speak Estonian openly and fishing boats are no longer allowed to put out to sea without an escort of Soviet military vessels.

GEOLOGY MINISTER VIEWS SECTOR'S PROSPECTS

PM171425 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 33, Aug 84 (Signed to Press 6 Aug 84) p 2

[Article by Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, USSR minister of geology: "Prospectors' New Routes"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress set our sector the task of ensuring further accelerated development of work on a geological study of the country's territory and on increasing the explored reserves. The USSR Energy and Food Programs define specific targets for strengthening and broadening the mineral and raw materials base.

During the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, the volume of geological prospecting work increased 20 percent, and that of deep drilling, 15 percent. A middle-scale geological study of the country's territory is being completed. Approximately 30 percent of its area has been covered by large-scale geological surveys.

In all, in 1981-1983, 385 mineral deposits, whose reserves have been confirmed by the USSR Council of Ministers State Commission for Mineral Reserves, were prepared for industrial exploitation.

The concentration of forces and material resources on the main directions and projects, and the completion of prospecting a number of giant deposits have made it possible to fulfill the 5-year plan for increasing the explored gas reserves ahead of schedule.

Large deposits of coking and energy-producing coals have also been prospected in the Donbass, the Kuzbass, the Kansk-Achinsk, South Yakut, and other basins with total reserves of 11.4 billion metric tons, which are ensuring the construction of mines and quarries with an annual total productivity of 156 million metric tons of coal. Prospecting work for raw material deposits for the production of mineral fertilizers is proceeding successfully in new regions: phosphorites in Uzbekistan and Estonia, apatites in Yakutia and the Ukraine, and potash salts in Irkutsk Oblast.

The raw materials base of ferrous metallurgy has been strengthened in the main iron ore regions, the Krivoy Rog Basin, the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly, and the northwest. In Kazakhstan, prospecting of the major Almaz-Zhemchuzhina chromium ores deposit has been completed, and creation of the country's third manganese ore base is being completed. The raw materials potential of existing mining and enriching, and mining and metallurgical enterprises in nonferrous metallurgy has been considerably expanded.

The drilling of the Kola superdeep borehole, which, for the first time in the world, has reached a depth of 12 km, is an outstanding scientific and technical achievement.

Unique materials have been obtained on the structure, composition, and physical state of the most ancient formations in the plutonic layers of the earth's continental crust. The theoretical principles of superdeep drilling and fundamentally new technical means of drilling to depths of 10-15 km have been created during the preparations for and in the process of sinking the Kola borehole. Sinking the Saatly borehole in Azerbaijan is continuing. In short, geologists have something to be proud of.

At the same time, individual organizations and enterprises in the sector have still not ensured smooth, uninterrupted work. The ministry has permitted laggardness in fulfilling the plans for deep exploratory oil and gas drilling and for increasing oil reserves. The liquidation of the existing shortcomings is a major reserve for improving the activities of geological organizations and enhancing the effectiveness of exploration and prospecting.

The geological prospecting work plan in 1984 is oriented toward consolidating the positive trends that have been achieved and creating favorable conditions for fulfilling the 5-year plan. It is aimed at the further dynamic development of the country's mineral and raw materials potential.

Geological prospecting work for oil and gas is being conducted intensively in West and East Siberia, the Caspian Depression, the Timan-Pechora Province, and East Turkmenia. With a view to realizing the Food Program's targets, explored reserves are being further built up in the main and new regions of extracting raw materials for the production of mineral fertilizers.

In connection with the approaching completion of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad and the upcoming opening of natural resources in the zone of its transport and economic influence, preparation of the explored mineral reserves for territorial production complexes being formed and planned has acquired special acuteness. In 1984, iron ore deposit prospecting in the Chara-Tokko and South Aldan regions of Southern Yakutia, which could become the raw materials base of a large metallurgical plant, as well as the Kholodninskoye lead and zinc deposit in Buryatia, is being completed.

Taking into account the significance and complexity of the tasks facing us, the volume of geological prospecting work has been increased by 7.5 percent compared with 1983.

We are to sink almost 3.9 million meters of deep boreholes, 8 percent more than in 1983, and approximately 23 million meters of core-drilled boreholes and drive 300,000 meters of underground mineworkings.

Increasing the production potential and improving the prospectors' housing and domestic conditions are directly dependent on enhancing the efficiency of capital construction. Its volume in 1984 will increase 50 percent against 1983, the plan for commissioning apartment blocks will increase 20 percent, and that for production projects, 50 percent.

An analysis of the state of geological prospecting work in the current year shows that the set targets and the adopted pledges are, essentially being fulfilled.

The prospecting of mineral deposits, whose reserves have been confirmed at the USSR State Commission for Mineral Reserves, has been completed in accordance with the plan, and new deposits of mineral raw materials have been discovered.

The realization of the 1984 plan is not only important in itself but is also of determining significance for fulfilling the 5-year plan targets as a whole.

The 5-year targets for most minerals are being overfulfilled. At the same time, a very tight situation has been created regarding various mineral raw materials. This applies primarily to fulfilling the plans for deep exploratory drilling and for an increase in oil reserves, in which, as pointed out above, laggardness was permitted to occur in previous years.

Special significance is attached to enhancing the efficiency of oil and gas work in the RSFSR Ministry of Geology and its organizations, the Main Administration for Prospecting for Mineral Deposits in Tyumen Oblast and the "Yeniseyneftegazgeologiya", and also in the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Geology and its associations, "Guryevneftegazgeologiya" and "Aktyubinskgeologiya." The prospecting of large iron ore deposits is to be completed in 1984-1985 in the Ukraine (the Gulyaypole deposit), the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly region (the Lebedinskoye and Mikhaylovskoye deposits), and the Baykal-Amur-Main Railroad zone (the Tarynakhskoye, Desovskoye, and Tayezhnoye deposits), and manganese ore deposits in Georgia (the Chiatura deposit) and the Ukraine (the Bolshoy Tokmak deposit).

It is necessary to make up the lag in construction and installation work in the very near future.

The mineral and raw materials base with which the national economy will enter the 21st century must be created right now, in the eighties.

The accelerated development of work on a geological study of the country must be combined with enhancing the quality of geological mapping. The transition to compiling the State Geological Map of the USSR to the scale of 1 to 50,000 will result in the improved reliability and informativeness of geological documentation based on the extensive use of geophysical and geochemical research data and of high aerial and space surveys in conjunction with traditional methods.

The transition is being made from studying the plutonic structure of the earth's interior by means of drilling individual boreholes and obtaining geophysical profiles in individual regions, to systematically studying the plutonic structure of the country's entire territory. To this end, it is proposed to create a system of intercoordinated regional geophysical profiles based on superdeep and deep boreholes.

Standard models of the tectonosphere for regions with different geodynamic situations, including for the main oil- and gas-bearing and ore regions and the country as a whole, will be determined based on an analysis of regional geological and geophysical research results and use of space geological and aerial geophysical survey data.

Taking into account the achievements of many sectors of the geological sciences, further development must be enjoyed by minerogenesis, the study of the natural laws of the formation and distribution of minerals, which will make it possible to enhance the reliability of the quantitative prognostic evaluation of mineral reserves. The problem of seeking deep-seated deposits which do not crop out on the surface is acquiring ever greater urgency. We see its resolution in the improvement of local forecasting, as well as in the rational combination of geological methods with geophysical, geochemical, and high aerial methods and the highly productive sinking of boreholes.

The need to ascertain and comprehensively assimilate all the components contained in minerals demands an in-depth study of the material composition of rocks and ores and the further improvement of technological research. Utilization of achievements in solid-state physics, crystal chemistry, physical chemistry, and also modern methods of studying matter, electron microscopy and X-ray diffraction, laser-optical, and spectroscopic methods, has made it possible to sharply raise the standard of the study of rock and ore substance at all stages of carrying out geological prospecting work.

Technological mineralogy is being developed at the meeting point between mineralogy and technology. This elaborates methods of intensifying the opening of the earth's riches, their comprehensive utilization, increasing the extraction of all useful components (creating waste-free technology), and geotechnological methods of working deposits. The role of this scientific direction is especially increasing in connection with the assimilation of poor ores or ores that are difficult to enrich and also with the use of new technological processes.

The strategy of developing geological prospecting work is directly linked with its technical reequipment. One of the central problems is the creation of fundamentally new geophysical means for exploring and prospecting mineral deposits based on the achievements of allied sciences (mathematics, physics, automatics, telemechanics, and instrument making), particularly the development of apparatus for direct searches for mineral deposits, including volumetric seismic prospecting using holographic principles. To study the plutonic structure of the earth's crust, it is important to introduce powerful excitation sources such as magnetohydrodynamic generators and laser systems, and new principles for detecting the parameters of physical fields.

With a view to improving the transmission of geophysical information, it is necessary to develop the latest telemetric systems, including the use of satellite communications.

The geological sector is obtaining more and more necessary information from manned orbital stations and automatic artificial earth satellites. The comprehensive research conducted by cosmonauts is making a substantial contribution to the study of the earth's interior and helping to discover new mineral deposits. In particular, we have also obtained much valuable information from international space crews.

Cooperation among the CEMA countries' geologists is yielding weighty fruit. The comprehensive programs of geological work being carried out within the framework of socialist economic integration are making it possible to harmoniously develop the mineral and raw materials bases of all the community members and more rapidly introduce advanced methods and progressive technical means of geological prospecting.

KORENEV REPORTS ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT RESULTS

AU170832 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Aug 84 p 7

[Article written especially for RABOTNICHESKO DELO by Leonid Korenev, NOVOSTI economic observer: "USSR -- Economic Experiment of Great Importance"]

[Text] When the statistics on the results of the national economy's work during the first half of 1984 were published, all leaders of the country's enterprises and all economists were carefully looking for data reflecting the activity of the five industrial branches that have been participating since 1 January 1984 in the great experiment to try out new approaches in the management of the national economy.

This experiment is actually very large in scope and involves the participation of two of the union's ministries electronics and heavy and transport machinebuilding, and also of three republican ministries, the food industry of the Ukraine, the light industry of Belorussia and the domestic industry of Lithuania. More specifically, 700 enterprises and pools of such great industrial enterprises as Uralmash and Elektrosila and the majority of their unique production, wheel and foot escalators, turbines of millions of kilowatts capacity, metallurgical machines and small plants producing mass consumer goods of interest to the market, are also included in this experiment in which hundreds of thousands of workers are involved in producing billions of rubles worth of goods annually.

It is clear that the transition process of such economic potential (the USSR produces a fifth of the world industrial production) along an intensive path of development is complicated. The reconstruction process planned for the 12th 5-Year Plan (1986-1990) has to be carefully prepared. Experimental checks of the new economic decisions, which will continue for 2 years, 1984 and 1985, have been started. In order to evaluate the decisions, the results, of course, have to be subjected to comparison. It is also important that the "proving ground" for experimenting with the new model should be large enough so that the complexity and diversity of the relationships in modern economy can be reflected. This is actually the way in which the branches to participate in this experiment were selected.

The main trend and essence of this experiment is to increase the independence of the individual enterprises and pools, according to the planning system, and therefore transfer the main responsibility for drafting the plans from the "center" to the "lower" organs where one can react more flexibly to changing circumstances.

This approach was dictated by the increased scopes of the Soviet economy. For example, currently in the plans of the enterprises participating in this experiment, four times less indices are specified than before. Decisions connected with major problems on reconstructing and implementing the latest achievements in the scientific-technical progress are made by the enterprises. It is now also their right to dispose of profits and so forth.

It is to be understood that when such a large experiment is conducted, it is impossible for any of the participants to create special conditions for themselves, and thus the experiment is conducted uniformly.

Without accounting for details known only to the specialists, we can pose the main question: What has this experiment shown during the first half of 1984?

The facts are as follows: The pools and enterprises of all ministries participating in this experiment have not only fulfilled but also overfulfilled the intensified tasks of increasing labor production. In the enterprises at the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, for example, labor productivity increased 5 percent during the first half of 1984 as compared with the same period in 1983, while that at the enterprises of the Ministry of Electronics increased 7 percent. Moreover, the rate of increase twice exceeded the indicies of 1983. It is particularly important for the Soviet economy, which has a labor resource shortage, to increase production without increasing the number of those involved in production. The general effectiveness of production was also increased while the consumption of materials and power was reduced.

Thus, the basic purposes set this experiment were practically achieved. The checks however, are checks, and have also revealed some shortcomings. They primarily refer to the ties among the various branches and to the contacts between the enterprises implementing the new system and those practicing the old.

It became clear, for example, that in order to fully demonstrate the advantages of the new way of work, serious structural changes in capital building are needed. Taking into account the view of those participating in the experiment, great changes in this sphere are being prepared in which millions of workers are involved, while the amount of the annually invested funds is greater than in any other country in the world. Thus, the circle of this experiment continues to become wider.

The main results of this large-scale economic experiment, however, will become apparent a little later and will be reflected in the USSR's socioeconomic plans for 1986-1990 and in the long-term plans which are already being formulated.

SLUGGISHNESS IN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY CITED

LD171256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Excerpt] More than 1,100 projects and capacities of various types are due to be commissioned in the second half of the 5-year plan. Viktor Dyunin, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA's economic observer at the microphone, says that this is no simple task:

Precise adherence to construction schedules is given a special role in building the country's economic potential. Despite a series of encouraging trends, the situation in this industry continues to cause concern. Less capital investment than envisaged is being assimilated. At the same time, the collectives of many building organizations have worked out and are implementing specific measures to achieve good long-term results.

So the conclusion drawn is this: The experience of advanced building sites is still not being widely distributed and is poorly utilized.

There has already been mention that advanced experience is everyone's property and that competition is able to bring it to the forefront. Nevertheless, as analysis of our editorial mail shows, sluggishness and bureaucratic inadequacy has frequently been evident in utilizing the best experience. But what are such opinions based on? Sometimes on the conviction that advanced collectives are provided with some kind of especially favorable and artificial conditions to fulfill plans and pledges. Naturally, this does not conform with reality, and it would not be worth wasting time on this point if the following argument did not appear in a number of letters: Building sites with exemplary indices are being specially created. Well, the whole point is that they are not being created, but that they appear. Sites with exemplary indices should become training grounds for developing advanced labor methods.

BRIEFS

NEW TANKER BUILT IN KERCH -- The Marshal Bagramyan tanker, another ship of the Pobeda series built at the Zaliv shipyard in Kerch, has left the dock recently. Unlike the prototype, the new tanker has been built rapidly. The tanker has been provided with double sides and a double bottom, and this additionally protects the sea water from pollution. It has a lifting capacity of 65,000 tons. All freight handling operations are automated, and the most up-to-date navigation equipment ensures the safety of running even in the thickest fog. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 14 Aug 84 AU]

LENINAKAN CANNED FOOD OUTPUT -- The Leninakan Canned Meat Combine Collective has pledged to produce R1.3-million worth of products by the end of this year. During the first half of this year, the combine produced 700 tons of meat, 230 tons of sausage products, and 80,000 standard canned foods above the plan. The collective has saved 276 tons of meat and meat products and a considerable quantity of electricity. Labor productivity has been raised by an additional 1 percent over the plan and, due to the reduction of output prime cost by 1 percent, R164,000 has been saved. [Summary] [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 27 Jul 84 p 1 GF]

KUNAYEV ON ELIMINATING AGRICULTURAL SHORTCOMINGS

LD170950 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 2305 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Excerpts] A meeting of the oblast party and economic aktiv was held on 15 August in the town of Uralsk. The participants made a thorough and critical analysis of the state of affairs in the economy and ways of eliminating shortcomings and fulfilling tasks that the party has given workers in the oblast.

The harvest of grain is in full swing in Uralsk Oblast. Procurement of animal feed has entered its final stage. The rate of field work is high, in spite of complex weather conditions. The collectives of industrial enterprises are coping with tasks for the marketing of output and raising labor productivity. Builders and transport and communications workers are working better than last year. However, many opportunities for the further improvement of matters in agriculture, industry, construction, and other sectors of the economy still have to be exploited.

The meeting of the aktiv was addressed by Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by those present. It is essential, he stressed, to double and triple efforts in the struggle for the fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February and April 1984 Plenums and the advice and instructions of Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Special attention must be given to speeding up the rate of increase in labor productivity and reduction of output costs, increasing the return on production assets, and the contribution to the implementation of the country's Food and Power Programs.

The harvest and handover of grain to the state during the optimum periods and without loss is a most important matter and a primary task at the moment. To this end, maximum use must be made of equipment, materials, and manpower at every stage of the harvesting, transportation, and procurement process. Conditions must be created so that combine operators, truck drivers, and other employees can overfulfill their quotas every day and collect every kilogram of grain and other arable farming produce. At the same time, procurement of various feeds, especially succulent ones, and work to comprehensively prepare for wintering-over of cattle and to increase herds and productivity, including that obtained on subsidiary plots, to plow fallow and cleanse seeds, to sow winter crops promptly, to irrigate the fields and water pastureland, must not ease off. The accelerated development of agricultural production must be facilitated by efficient cooperation from partners in the agro-industrial complex, collective contracting, and other progressive forms of labor organization.

The achievements of science, technology, automation, and mechanization of labor must be introduced more speedily in industry and capital construction. Capacities which have been commissioned must come in. Attention must be constantly given to increasing the output, to expanding the range and improving the quality of consumer goods, to the construction of housing, and to cultural, medical, domestic, and shopping services.

The main requisite for success in resolving the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party, Comrade Kunayev said, as further improvement in the style and methods of organizational and political work among the masses. This was once again pointed out quite specifically to party, local government, trade union, and Komsomol organs in the republic by the recent plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

Shortcomings and deficiencies must be resolutely eliminated in all areas. Justified criticism must be supported. Party, state, and labor discipline must be strengthened. The selection and education of cadres must be improved. The role of leaders in the ideological, moral, and labor education of collectives, especially young ones must be raised. The mass media and all ideological departments and establishments have an important role to play in the attainment of these goals, as well as in further organization of socialist competition among the working people for the achievement of the outlined targets.

Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers, and Turganbayev, head of the directorate of the West Kazakhstan Railway, participated in the work of the aktiv meeting.

During their stay in Uralsk Oblast, Comrades Kunayev and Nazarbayev visited Priuralnyy and Zelenovskiy Rayons and the Uralskiy, Ulyanovskiy, and (?Rostoshskiy) Sovkhozes. They inquired about the organization of the gathering and transportation of the harvest of grain crops and other agricultural crops, procurement of feed, the use of equipment in arable and livestock farming, ideological and educational work among the population, and the cultural and everyday services for villagers. They spoke to agricultural specialists, machine workers, drivers, and animal husbandry workers, and party, local government, trade union, and Komsomol officials.

In the oblast center, they visited the Klara Tsetkin Clothing Factory, where they met the workers, engineers, and technicians of the enterprise, and familiarized themselves with the state of affairs on the railways. At the Niva Preventive Health Center of the oblast association of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, they inquired about the conditions in which working people are treated and spend their holidays. During their tour of the oblast, Comrades Kunayev and Nazarbayev were accompanied by Iksanov, first secretary of the Ural Obkom; Podyablonskiy, chairman of the Ural Oblast Executive Committee; and (Bityazhanov), a senior official of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

VOROTNIKOV ADDRESSES RSFSR LAND RECLAMATION BODY

PM201241 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 Aug 84 p 2

[TASS report: "Tasks of Non-Chernozem Land Reclamation Workers"]

[Text] The progress of land reclamation work in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone and measures to successfully complete the plan targets and socialist pledges of the 4th year of the 5-year plan were discussed 16 August at an enlarged collegium of the Main Administration for Reclamation in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone.

It was noted that the areas of irrigated and drained land in the Non-Chernozem Zone are being expanded this year toward creating favorable conditions to obtain stable harvests regardless of the weather. At the same time, according to the results of the first 7 months a number of water resource organizations have allowed a lag to occur in plan fulfillment. The collegium stressed the need to increase as far as possible the effectiveness of the work to transform the Non-Chernozem Zone and to augment the region's contribution to the country's food reserve. In the next few years, there is to be a considerable increase in grain production here, yields of vegetables, potatoes, and feed are to be boosted, and volumes of livestock products obtained are to be sharply increased. The prime tasks include the expansion of reclamation measures and the improvement of the agrotechnics of the cultivation of crops on reclaimed land.

They also include the radical improvement in the use of reclamation systems and their modernization, and the carrying out of land improvement and other measures, making it possible to obtain a rapid return from investments in the sector. It is important to strive for comprehensiveness, an improvement in quality of reclamation work, an increase in labor productivity, and a reduction in prime cost of construction work. Road building and the construction of housing and of social, cultural, and consumer facilities must be accelerated.

V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, addressed the session.

Taking part in the collegium's work were S.V. Zasukhin, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, L.B. Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and executives of the CPSU Central Committee and the RSFSR Council of Ministers and RSFSR Gosplan.

LAGS IN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY REPAIRS NOTED

LD171432 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Questions regarding the supply of new machinery, equipment, spare parts, and other means to kolkhozes and sovkhozes are being discussed at a session of the All-Union Operational Headquarters of Material-Technical Supply to the Countryside, which is being held in Moscow today.

Leonid Ivanovich Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Supplies to Agriculture, noted that, in the country as a whole, the level of harvesting and transportation preparation in the countryside for the current harvesting campaign is somewhat higher than a year ago. However, in such major grain regions as the Kazakh virgin lands and the Altay, there are many machines in a state of disrepair although harvesting has already begun there.

Mass hay-making is underway everywhere at the moment, but a quarter of feed-harvesting equipment is laying idle. One-fifth of these machines are not ready for work in Kurgan, Tyumen, and some other oblasts of the Russian Federation, as well as in Turkmenistan and Tajikistan.

The preparation rate of harvesters for sugar-beet harvesting is insufficient in Voronezh Oblast, in the Kuhan and Bashkiria.

Speaking about reasons for the lag in these regions, Comrade Khitrun noted shortcomings in the organization of repairs, as well as lack of discipline among individual enterprise and association leaders. For example, the Tula Harvester Works has failed to dispatch about 3,000 reaping machines for Niva and Kolos harvesters since the beginning of the year. The Ryazan works has not started dispatching spare parts for potato harvesters, and the Kharkov Tractor Engine Works has failed to deliver 2,500 crankshafts.

Supplies to agriculture are being delayed by some enterprises of the Ministry of Machine-Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production and the petrochemical industry. Among those who are not fulfilling their commitments to agriculture are the collectives of the Cherepovets, Zhdanov, and other metallurgical combines, as well as the Nikopol Pipe Works.

Owing to the insufficiently precise work of railwaymen, quite a few ready-made machines have piled up at the country's tractor works at Syzran, Mytishchi, and Balshanov. The headquarters has adopted emergency measures to speed up supplies required to carry out harvesting work in a timely manner.

NOVOSIBIRSK SHORT OF VEGETABLE SUPPLIES

LD200348 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 19 August in its Vremya newscast carries an unattributed commentary from the Obskoy Sovkhoz in Novosibirsk Oblast. The correspondent says that workers there are to supply 2,500 tons more vegetables than planned to the townsfolk. Over video showing the crops being stacked, the correspondent reports that there is a good crop of carrots, cabbage, and beets. He relates that to help with the harvest, Novosibirsk enterprises have been sending 500 workers and 20 vehicles to Obskoy. He talks with the sovkhoz head, Nazarenko, who confirms that there are no transportation problems.

On the other hand, the correspondent reports, there are problems with supply of fresh vegetables to the town of 1.5 million inhabitants. The video shows sorry-looking vegetables while the correspondent explains that shop shelves at a big microrayon are full of unattractive cabbages, potatoes and other vegetables. He says: "Workers of the Novosibirsk (?Fruit) and Vegetable Growers' Association, to which both the sovkhozes and the vegetable trade are subordinated, are doing an inefficient job. Therefore, the direct links between the field and the shop have turned out to be ineffective as well." The correspondent then interviews a woman shopkeeper:

[Correspondent] "Are you satisfied with the direct links to the sovkhoz?"

[Shopkeeper] "Not very. The sovkhoz promises us the very best new produce in good quantity but they do not fulfill our orders. We make a day's order for eight types of produce and they bring two or three types or else they do not bring anything at all."

[Correspondent] "Nevertheless, your shop is a bit better off than others, so how do you manage it?"

[Shopkeeper] "We have to shop around, we get it from other sovkhozes, we go in our own vehicle to other sovkhozes or make arrangements with other kolkhozes for deliveries."

[Correspondent] "If only they were all like that."

[Shopkeeper] "Well, you have to work at it."

The correspondent then tells the listeners: "We are addressing this exhortation, 'you have to work at it', to leaders of the Novosibirsk Town Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Organization [gorplodovoshchtorg]. Many stalls on the streets are closed. It turns out that some of the sales assistants were released in August for holidays. The market [torg] declined the services of a specialized student detachment. They did not recruit pensioners and housewives for seasonal work. Therefore, Novosibirsk people in the middle of the vegetable season find themselves without enough vegetables."

COSMONAUTS WORKING IN SPACE FOR 195 DAYS

LD201636 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 20 TASS -- Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov have been working in space for 195 days now. The program of work last week included medical observations and biotechnical and geophysical experiments.

Another series of studies of the cosmonauts' cardio-vascular system was done by ultra-sound probing. The findings of the studies were conveyed to ground control in T.V. communication sessions.

An experiment on the separation of large fragments of DNA molecules the vehicles of genetic information in live organisms, was carried out under a space biotechnical program with the help of a new electrophoresis unit.

Observations and photography of different parts of the USSR, including the Crimea, the Krasnodar territory, the Caspian Depression, Central Asian republics and the zone along the Baykal-Amur Railroad, were continued under the program of studies of the natural resources and the environment.

The "Progress-23" cargo ship continues to be unloaded. Spacemen took into the station containers with food, equipment, new instruments and scientific hardware, replaced regenerators in life support systems and pumped drinking water from the tanks of the cargo ship to those of the station.

The trajectory of the manned complex was corrected with the help of the "Progress-23" engines. At present the parameters of the orbit are as follows:

-- maximum distance from the earth surface -- 387 km,
-- minimum distance from the earth surface -- 351 km,
-- period of revolution -- 91.7 minutes,
-- inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

The integrated engine module of the station was today refuelled with oxidizer from the tanks of the cargo ship.

During the day the cosmonauts have been carrying out prophylaxis operations on individual onboard systems, carrying out experiments to measure the parameters of the atmosphere near the orbital complex and conducting observations and photography of the earth surface.

Work in the near-earth orbit is being done in accordance with the schedule of the flight.

The cosmonauts are in good health and generally well.

REPORTAGE ON USSR AIR FORCES DAY CELEBRATIONS

Ustinov Order

PM201800 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Aug 84 Second Edition p 1

[USSR Defense Minister Order of the Day No 167 dated Moscow, 19 August 1984]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals, and admirals!

Comrade pilots and navigators, engineers and technicians, Air Force and civil aviation specialists, aviation industry workers, and DOSAAF amateur airmen!

Comrade students at aviation schools!

Comrade aviation veterans!

Today our country and its Armed Forces are celebrating USSR Air Forces Day. This holiday is marked by our great motherland's working people and Army and Navy servicemen as a day for an annual review of the achievements of our fatherland's aviation and the successes of Soviet pilots, navigators, engineers and technicians, aviation specialists, scientists, and designers, aviation industry workers, DOSAAF members, and all those whose valiant labor goes to create and augment the glory of the air forces of the land of the soviets.

As the creation of the Communist Party, Soviet aviation has traveled a heroic path of establishment and development, withstood honourably the grim trials of the Great Patriotic War, and vigilantly defends our motherland's air frontiers.

Fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums and guided by the propositions and conclusions outlined in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, airmen are making a worthy contribution to the cause of strengthening the Soviet state's defense capability.

Under the conditions of the sharp intensification of international tension caused by the attempts of aggressive imperialist circles headed by the United States to break the prevailing strategic equilibrium in the world, military airmen, in a single formation with all Armed Forces servicemen and within the combat community of the fraternal socialist states' armies, are always ready to fulfill their patriotic and international duty in defending socialism's gains.

A great contribution to resolving the tasks of further enhancing the Soviet Union's economic and defense might is made by the aviation industry and civil aviation workers and DOSAAF amateur airmen.

I congratulate you, comrades, on the holiday -- USSR Air Forces Day.

I wish military airmen further success in improving combat and political training and flying and fire expertise, in mastering and making effective use of the latest aviation equipment, and in strengthening discipline and order.

I wish the creators of aviation equipment great creative successes and labor accomplishments; civil aviation workers -- the achievement of new heights in raising the standard of services provided to the national economy and the country's population; and DOSAAF airmen -- high results in the development of aviation sport and further improvements in mass defense work.

I express the wish that aviation veterans will continue to participate actively in work to educate airmen and Soviet young people in the remarkable combat and labor traditions of the USSR Air Forces.

To mark USSR Air Forces Day, I order:

That gala firework displays be held today, 19 August, at 2200 local time, in our motherland's capital, the hero-city of Moscow, the union republic capitals, the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, and Tula, and the hero-fortress of Brest.

Long live our great motherland, the USSR!

Long live the heroic Soviet people and their valiant Air Force!

Glory to the CPSU, inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Ceremonial Meeting Held

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[Report by "Our Correspondent": "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] On 17 August a ceremonial meeting of representatives of the Moscow public and servicemen of the capital's garrison was held at the Soviet Army Central Academic Theater to mark USSR Air Forces Day.

In the meeting presidium were V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; A.N. Soshnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; I.S. Silayev, minister of the aviation industry; E.K. Pervyshin, minister of the communications equipment industry; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, and Army General V.M. Shabanov; Lieutenant General B.P. Utkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Fleet Admiral G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee; Aviation Lieutenant General L.L. Batekhin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Air Force; Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, first deputy commander in chief of the Air Force; Marshal of Aviation G.P. Skorikov, chief of the Main Staff of the Air Force; Deputy Ministers of Civil Aviation I.F. Vasin and I.Ye. Mashkivskiy; marshals of the categories of troops, generals, admirals, and general designers of aviation equipment, Soviet Air Force veterans, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by L.A. Borisov, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, was enthusiastically elected.

Hero of Socialist Labor S.F. Trushkin, fitters team leader at the Tizpribor Precision Gage Plant; Komsomol Central Committee Secretary V.I. Fedosov; I.F. Vasin, deputy minister of civil aviation; G.V. Novozhilov, general designer at the S.V. Ilyushin Experimental Design Bureau; and A.M. Danilova, parachuting world record holder and international-class master of sport, addressed words of greeting to the Soviet airmen.

The meeting was addressed by Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister.

USSR Air Forces Day, he said, is being greeted by airmen in an atmosphere of high political enthusiasm generated by the Soviet people's struggle for the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums and preparation for the celebration of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Those taking part in the ceremonial meeting adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers.

Kutakhov Commentary

LD201259 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1140 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Commentary by Pavel Stepanovich Kutakhov, USSR deputy defense minister, commander in chief of the Air Force, twice Hero of the Soviet Union and chief marshal of the Air Force]

[Text] Dear comrades. USSR Air Forces Day is being marked in our homeland by an atmosphere of great political and labor activity, by a monolithic cohesion of the Soviet people and servicemen of the Armed Forces around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. The Soviet land, guided by its tested vanguard, the Communist Party, is firmly and consistently moving in Lenin's path of socialism and peace. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February and April 84 Plenums and the speeches by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on problems of internal life and our state's foreign policy activity have armed the Soviet people with a clear understanding of the routine and future tasks of perfecting developed socialism. They have given a new stimulus to the great intensive work in implementing the historical decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. The Soviet people intimately connect their revolutionary optimism and firm confidence in tomorrow with our Leninist party, their leading activity in all areas of our society.

Through the efforts of the Communist Party and all Soviet people, a mighty economic and defense potential has been created in our country and our material and cultural standards are constantly rising. Our economic potential, new technical means, and the rising efficiency of defense reliably ensure the security of the Soviet state and its allies. Our glorious Air Force also stands firmly in a unified front of armed defenders for the land of the soviets. Its combat chronicle begins at the same time as the birth of the world's first socialist state; its establishment and development are inseparably linked with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. In the hard years of the civil war and the foreign military intervention (?red airplanes successfully operated) [words indistinct]. They distinguished themselves in the battles against Denikin, routed Wrangel. History lovingly guards the names of the first generation of our winged sons who, together with the whole Red Army, defended our revolutionary gains.

In the years of the first 5-year plans, thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party a powerful aviation industry was created; talented scientists and designers [word indistinct] flying and technical staff grew up. In an unprecedentedly short period the land of the soviets became one of the leading air powers in the world. Following the patriotic call to fly higher, faster, and further than any one, Soviet airmen in domestic aircraft carried out a series of outstanding flights and established more than one-third of the world aviation records in the prewar years. The people will always remember the heroic epic to rescue the Chulyuskin men, or the airmen who were the first in the country to win the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union. In June 1937 the whole world excitedly followed the outstanding flight of the Chkalov crew over the North Pole to America.

An invaluable contribution to the development of aviation was made by the Lenin Komsomol, which in January 1931 made a decision to take on patronage of the Air Force. Bold young people brought up in a spirit of limitless devotion to Communist ideals and fidelity to party and people entered aviation. The growing might of our aviation and the high moral-political and combat qualities of Soviet airmen were clearly demonstrated in the battles against the Japanese militarists at Lake Khasan and on Khalkhin-Gol River. Soviet volunteer airmen, fulfilling their international duty, fought bravely over the skies of Spain and China.

The contribution of our aviation to the victory of the Soviet people over fascist Germany was great. At all stages of the Great Patriotic War, not a single major combat operation took place without the active participation of the Air Force that smashed the Germans in fierce battles and, acting as one with the Army and Navy, struck crushing blows at the enemy. Soviet aviation successfully defended our forces and industrial objectives against air raids, carried out air operations to defeat specific groups of land forces and air forces of the enemy, carried out reconnaissance and backed up combat operations by partisans, destroyed enemy troops and equipment and struck at military objectives deep in the enemy rear, in Nazi Germany. Having achieved total strategic air superiority in 1943, dictating its will to the enemy, our Air Force made a decisive contribution to the defeat of Fascist Germany's Air Force. In the course of the offensive operations in the summer and autumn of 1944 alone, the Luftwaffe's losses totalled over 12,000 aircraft.

Their ideological conviction, devotion to the Communist Party and the socialist homeland, Soviet patriotism, fidelity to their combat duty, and hatred of the enemy served the fighting airmen as an inexhaustible source of valor, bravery, and selfless courage in battle. The winged fighting men of the fatherland acted bravely in aerial combat against the enemy, and when their ammunition ran out during combat, they used the weapon of the bold -- ramming. Over the course of the whole war our airmen carried out over 500 rammings in the air, and on more than 350 occasions crashed their aircraft on concentrations of enemy personnel and equipment. During the war years, Soviet airmen destroyed 57,000 of Hitler's aircraft in air battles and in attacks on airfields, which comprised 2/3 of their losses on the Soviet-German front. The naval airmen also made a great contribution to the achievement of victory over the enemy along with the airmen of the Air Force and the Air Defense fighter units. The Soviet aircraft industry served the homeland well. In the years of the Great Patriotic War, it produced more than 108,000 combat aircraft.

The homeland expressed appreciation for its winged defenders' feats. Over 200,000 airmen were awarded orders and medals, 2,420 airmen won the title Hero of the Soviet Union, 65 of them twice, and Aleksandr Ivanovich Pokryshkin, now a marshal of aviation, and Air Force Colonel General Ivan Nikitovich Kozhedub became three-time Heroes of the Soviet Union for valor and heroism.

Over one-third of the Air Force formations and units were awarded the title Guards; two-third were given honor names and about 900 were awarded USSR Orders.

In the postwar period our state has advanced considerably on all fronts of the building of communism, and its international prestige has grown. The Soviet Union actively opposes the imperialist policy of diktat and aggression. Implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, our party is wholeheartedly and consistently pursuing a peaceloving foreign policy. The unswerving devotion of the Soviet Union and all the fraternal countries of socialism to the cause of peace was again demonstrated with full conviction by the May economic summit conference of the CEMA countries and also by the new peace initiatives taken recently by the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist states.

However, the peaceloving foreign policy course of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries is fiercely opposed by the aggressive reactionary forces of imperialism, primarily the United States and the other NATO countries. It is their fault that there is an increasing danger of war and that the threat of a nuclear war is being created. Waging psychological warfare against the countries of socialism, the bellicose forces of imperialism are doing all they can to break the military-strategic balance to their own advantage. They are continuing to deploy U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe; more and more new programs for nuclear and conventional armaments are being implemented; the militarization of space has begun; and work is beginning on a large scale to create an anti-missile defense system. All this is done under cover of loud hypocritical statements about the alleged increasing Soviet threat.

The actions of the U.S. and NATO leadership force the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community to concern themselves with maintaining their defensive capability at the required level. Our defense potential, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko declared at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations, is not only a guarantee of the creative labor of the Soviet people, but also of universal peace on earth. Thanks to the tireless concern of the party and government, the level of our Armed Forces' technical equipment and combat skill is constantly rising and the moral-political firmness of Soviet servicemen is becoming stronger.

The Soviet Air Force is a vigilant guardian of the aerial boarders of our homeland. At the present time the aviation of the armed forces is equipped with modern military equipment and weapons. It has highly-qualified cadres limitlessly devoted to the cause of communism and all it needs to defend the achievements of Great October. The Air Force personnel are persistently improving their flying standards and in every way raising their political vigilance and the combat readiness of units at all levels.

The service airmen greet USSR Air Forces Day with high results in combat and political training. They are successfully fulfilling the obligations they have undertaken in socialist competition under the slogan: Be on the alert and in constant readiness to defend the achievements of socialism! The service collectives, led by their officers Temnikov, Dobrynin, Derbenov and others, are doing this. The active and wholehearted work of party and Komsomol organizations in the Air Force helps the service airmen to successfully master comtemporary aviation complexes. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government highly appreciate the work of Soviet service airmen. Many of them have been given high state awards for achievements in combat and political training and the successful mastering of contemporary aviation equipment. The honor titles of Merited Military Airman and Merited Military Navigator of the USSR were awarded to a large group of aviators on the eve of our splendid festival.

Air Forces Day is being greeted with new labor successes by the workers of the aircraft industry, Aeroflot and the DOSAAF sporting aviators.

The years roll by. Many of those who had to serve and wage battles with the enemy are now in the reserve or have retired, but they were the ones who laid the foundations of our military aviation's present might. It was they who set examples of stauchness and heroism in battles for the homeland. Today, when the country is honoring the winged (?veterans), I should like to express particular gratitude and thanks to them for their bravery, valor, and selfless labor in the military-patriotic education of young people and in strengthening the aviation might of our homeland.

Dear comrades! I cordially congratulate you on the festival of USSR Air Forces Day. On this triumphal day, the military airmen assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and our people that they are full of determination to still more persistently scale the heights of flying mastery, and with worth and honor to fulfill their patriotic and international duty of reliably defending the achievements of socialism and the sacred borders of our great homeland -- the USSR.

Skorikov Commentary

LD172113 Moscow International Service in Polish 1400 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Commentary by Marshal of Aviation Grigoriy Skorikov, first deputy commander in chief of the Soviet Air Force, in Russian fading to Polish translation]

[Excerpts] The Soviet people and their armed forces ceremonially mark Soviet Air Forces Day on 19 August. This holiday, instituted in 1933, has become a truly nationwide holiday, a tribute to the airmen's merits, and an expression of admiration for their courage.

The USSR holds high the banner of peace. This is shown by the entire history of the foreign policy of the land of the soviets and the broad support expressed for the new, constructive Soviet proposals aimed at easing tension in the international arena. The growing prestige of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community in the world, and the successes of the forces of peace, democracy, and social progress are clearly not to the liking of reactionary circles of imperialism, above all of American imperialism. Hiding behind myths about a Soviet military threat, they are (?again) staking on policies from positions of strength and accelerating the arms race. A great threat to the cause of universal peace is the deployment in Europe of new, American, medium-range missiles. From the moment of starting the deployment of American medium-range missiles in the FRG, Great Britain, and Italy, the situation in Europe and the world became seriously heated and the possibility of an outbreak of a nuclear conflict increased, emphasized Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, in an interview for the TASS agency.

The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community are doing everything in their power to eliminate the threat of nuclear war; they are doing everything for defense of peace. In the present complicated situation in the international arena, the CPSU and the Soviet Government constantly devote great attention to strengthening the country's defense capacity. We do not need military superiority, said Comrade Konstanin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. We also do not intend to dictate our will to others, but we will not allow the achieved military balance to be broken. Let nobody have the least doubt that we will continue to take care of strengthening the defense abilities of our country so that we have sufficient means that could be used to cool the hot heads of aggressive adventurers.

The Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact member-states are in a permanent state of combat readiness. They are a sure shield protecting the peace and security of the people. The basis of the fighting power of our community's air forces is formed by missile-carrying aircraft equipped with the most up-to-date types of weaponry, reliable means for detecting enemy and fire control, and excellent navigation equipment. All this allows the Air Force, both jointly with other types of forces and independently, to solve strategic tasks in continental and maritime theaters of war and to reliably defend their air borders.

Celebrating the nationwide holiday, Soviet Air Forces Day, Marshal Skorikov went on, the Air Force pilots are aware of the responsibility they bear for performing their patriotic and internationalist duty. In the close fighting ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces and the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states, they are always ready to defend the air borders of their homeland and the fraternal socialist countries.

Batekhin on Forces

LD191037 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Talk by Colonel General of Aviation Leonid Lukich Batekhin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Air Force; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] USSR Air Forces Day has always been a shining, joyful festival for Soviet people.

The present generation of Air Force personnel is proud of the pilots and navigators who fought at the front and are worthily continuing their example of courage and combat mastery. Remembering the lessons of war, they are constantly perfecting their combat skills; developing high moral, political, and combat qualities; and maintaining high combat readiness. The growing threat of war posed by the United States and its NATO allies, states the CPSU Central Committee decision on the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, requires constant strengthening of our homeland's defense capability and the Soviet Armed Forces' combat power. Thanks to the concern of the party and government, over the postwar years the Air Force has risen to a qualitatively new level, and today it is an awesome, highly mobile arm of the USSR Armed Forces. Complex up-to-date Air Force technology is in the reliable hands of our patriotic, internationalist servicemen.

Implementing the decision of the CPSU Central Committee April 1984 Plenum and the instructions delivered at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol organizations by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, commanders, political organizers, and party and Komsomol organizations are instilling precise class positions, political vigilance, hatred for the enemies of socialism, and constant readiness to ably defend the gains of October from any aggression in the troops.

Dear comrades, allow me, on behalf of the Air Force's personnel, to ardently and cordially greet you on the occasion of the holiday, USSR Air Forces Day, and wish you good health, great personal happiness, and new labor and military achievements for the good of our beloved homeland.